DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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NEW YORK

Jeems's Love Venture.

HE WANTED TO BE ON TIME, WAS LATE.

But got There Just the Same.

(From our New York Correspondent.)

We will call him "Jeems." Why? To give his real name, would injure his feelings to such an extent, he would lose heart, which might be the last of what is now a very interesting beginning. Jeems is known to many of the readers of the JOURNAL as one of those smart young men often met about town. Strange to say, however, Jeems has never fallen a victim to the wiles of the fair sex until lately.

It was at the St. Joseph's Union ball. He decided to go in full dress, and did. Nigh on to intermission, he was struck with the appearance of a young lady, whose attractions, in his eyes, surpassed that of any other fair dame on the floor. It was not long before an introduction followed, and Jeems began to understand the delight of talking to the first young lady that attracted him.

Before the lights had been turned off, and the ball was at an end, the courage of Jeems had risen to the degree, "Can I have the pleasure of your company to the theatre next Wednesday evening?" "Nellie," let us call her, did not refuse, and Jeems, seeing her safe under the care of her paternal guardian, at once set about devising plans for the enjoyment he expected in taking this estimable lady to the theatre.

In business life, Jeems picks cold lead until it resembles numerous columns of reading matter. His spare cash is plentiful at times, and although employed on the west side of the down town portion of the city, he has occasion to use the rapid transit facilities of the east side elevated railroad every morning and evening.

Wednesday arrived, Jeems was in a high state of excitement. The night previous, he had given an extra brush to his best Prince Albert, dived down into a big trunk for a pair of patent leathers, used only on very extraordinary occasions, had his silk tile blocked, and attended to other little necessities that faciliate one's being on time.

Jeems boasts of a slight down on that portion of his face where whiskers are wont to grow. His upper lip reminds one of a sealskin sacque after twenty years hard usage. He wanted to look his best, and estimating the time from when he left the office until he reached the abode of the young lady in question, he decided he could dispense with the effects of a three day's growth of down, until the morrow.

At the office Wednesday, Jeems was among the first to insert his last hair space, make headway for the wash-up, slip into his overcoat and reach the foot of the Elevated station. This was done in good time. Here his troubles began. Right in front of him, ascending the elevated stairs were two women, unconcerned as to any body being in a hurry, as if all the world could wait. Jeems wanted to get ahead. He waltzed to one side, then to the other of the stairs, but the women did not or would not budge an inch. The ticket office was reached, one woman hauled out her pocket-book, called for "two," and handed in a five dollar bill. Jeems was excited. Ten minutes wasted. He had to get shaved. The train just left. Next train two minutes wait for passengers. At last his station reached. Down the stairs he goes, two at a time. Now for the barber's. Jiminy! He forgot it was Wednesday. His regular barber has all his chairs full. He can't wait. Looks about him, sees a sign: "Shave 5 cents. With Bay Rum 10 cents." Don't care, I'll try him. Gets into the basement; boss is engaged; his boy beckons to a chair. Jeems swallows a gulp, sits down, throws back his head and hollers, "I'm in a hurry." Barber's boy after three minutes delay in getting up a lather, begins his torture. Rub, rub, rub, splash, splash, splash, done. "Next." Boss is at his head. Looks him in the eyes once or twice, and his razor having received a sufficient drubbing, Jeems is convinced the job is done, with an extra supply of tonica water thrown in.

A quarter to seven, Holy smokes! Curtain rises at eight. Supper, dress, then half hour to walk across town. Can I do it? Yes, by all that's in me, "late comer never pleased fair young lady." Reaches his boarding-place. Hot dinner ready. Succeeds in convincing himself he has had enough, after almost burning his throat trying to swallow a hot potato. Makes for his room, disrobes, and pulls on his patent leathers, light pants and Prince Albert; snatches up his gloves, jabs on his tile and goes at a 2-40 gait for the abode of his fair charmer.

Meantime, considers with delight, how she will be charmed at his stunning appearance, and wonders to himself if she will ask him to call once in a while. He gets there; gives a fierce pull to the bell, is immediately admitted by Mrs.——, and somewhat perplexed to see her stare in wonderment at him. He makes his errand known, which causes a broad smile to expand over her motherly countenance, and is invited into the parlor.

Pretty soon, his charmer makes her appearance, all dressed and looking as cool as a cucumber. She seats herself at his side, proceeds to recount her doings since they parted at the ball, and is going on at such length that Jeems begins to boil, and flush like a turkey cock. He puckers up courage to say, "It's rather late." "Nellie" looks surprised, and refers to the old time-piece in the hall. Jeems looks worried, was he mistaken. Had he blundered in coming too early. By gosh! Yes. His watch was half an hour fast. But he got there just the same, and has told us the play, (we surmise the young lady) was the most interesting he ever witnessed, and he was asked to call again.

With this anecdote of the mishap of a young fellow's first love venture, we will leave our next for the Gallaudet Masquerade.

MONTAGUE TIGG.

Western Pennsylvania.

DEAR JOURNAL:—Saturday night, December 10th, witnessed the celebration at this Institution of the Gallaudet Centennial by the "G. L. S."

At 7.30 P.M., the pupils and about all the people in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh assembled in the Institution chapel. Had not the weather been dark and rainy the hall would have been filled.

The exercises opened with an address by the President Henry Bardee, who, in a few words told the object of the gathering and the origin of the society under whose auspices it was arranged. Prof. J. H. Brown interpreted for Mr. Bardee, and also read a poem written for the occasion and delivered by Mr. Balis, following the President's remarks.

Mrs. S. C. Balis, then presented a paper on "*Pioneers of Deaf-Mute Education*" in facile signs, which was read by Mr. Stewart, and tracted the rise and progress of the art from the earliest known times to the present grand reality.

Mr. B. R Allabough, our popular and efficient supervisor then announced results of his ten months work as collector for the "Gallaudet Centennial Memorial Fund" in Western Pennsylvania, giving the source of contributions by counties, by groups of donors and by classes of collectors. The proud total amounted to $661.05 to date, and more to be heard from.

Miss Jennie Shrom translated for Mr. A. and also the piece which followed, Dr. Gallaudet's hymn, "How sleep the good," signed by four young pupils, two boys and two girls, in a very impressive and feeling manner.

A dialogue followed between two of the youngest pupils, boy and girl, very cunningly rendered, and landatory of Dr. G.

Then came "The Psalm of Life," by four boys and four girls, from the older classes, also very well done, and earning much applause. Interpreted by Mr. J. H. Brown.

Again Miss Shrom obligingly made her masterly sign-manual the vehicle our pleasure, and interpreted the address by Dr. J. G. Brown, the Principal, who was followed by Messrs. H. H. McMaster, Archie Woodside, Prof. Teegarden and Thomas McClurg. Prof. Teegarden dwelt upon the fact that Dr. Gallaudet was a teacher, and well acquainted with the "ups and downs," (mostly downs") of a teacher's life among the deaf, and referred with pride to our being followers and successors to such a man.

The meeting closed about 9:30 with the presentation of a gift to Master Price, a pupil, by the girls who congratulated him upon the honor of having his birthday fall upon the same date as that of one so illustrious among those the deaf delight to honor and revere.

Upon the stage was a large crayon portrait of Dr. Gallaudet draped with the stars and stripes made from a print in the JOURNAL, and presented to the "G. Lit. S," by Mrs. S. C. Balis, for the occasion.

Every body was pleased and wanted "more!" which is itself sufficient praise.

Every thing is going on usual here and the new shops are awaiting their fitting up inside.

Prof. J. H. Brown resigned in October, and leaves here January first. It is his intention to leave the profession for the present. The name of his successor in the High Class has not yet been made public, so far as I know.

Mr. Langhans and his charming bride were noticed among the audience on Saturday evening, also many others well known to the JOURNAL's readers, but too many to mention here, except it might be ye "Imperator," looking as well and alert as ever.

QUIZ.

KANSAS CITY.

NEWS OF INTEREST TO MUTES IN MISSOURI AND KANSAS—A CHRISTMAS PARTY DURING THE HOLIDAYS—A MUTE'S ENCOUNTER WITH TWO THIEVES—WHAT THE MUTES ARE SAYING AND DOING.

The Deaf-Mute Debating Society has decided to give a party during the holidays. This is a change, as the *elite* of this city and Kansas have always gotten up such affairs the past years. We hope the society will give a first class entertainment that will be enjoyed by all. We sit down and take a rest this time with pleasant recollections of the last levee and those in years gone by.

Henry A. Anderson was awakened at an early hour last Friday morning to find two thieves pillaging his room. Harry is a brave boy and was soon mopping the floor with the intruders. One of the thieves was captured while the other escaped. Mr. Anderson wants the escaped thief to call again as he got away with his pocket book.

Charles Brantley is up here to stay. He came from Texas where he has spent the past two years He don't like it down there and says it is dry, barren and hot in summer. Charley is a good fellow with plenty of jokes tucked under his vest.

Hamden E. White says he had two turkeys for Thanksgiving. Ham has not been around since, so we will put him on the sick list.

Natural gas has been struck at Olathe. The town has gone crazy and the Institution is no exception. The mutes are trying to solve how the buildings will be heated and their food cooked with this gift of nature in the near future.

A correspondent of the Kansas City *Star* says that the new wing nearing completion to the Kansas Deaf and Dumb Institution will double the accommodating capacity which is at present five hundred. We doubt it.

Ezra Sprague says the levee will be a grand affair. We know Ezra means what he says and we can expect an all enjoyable event during the holidays.

A. J. Lamoreaux has disposed of his interest in the *Merry World* to M. J. Smith. Mr. Lamoreaux will soon engage in business elsewhere, and, as he has a big head and a long arm, we know success awaits him.

Frank A. Scott will soon be a resident of this city. He is a man of business and a jolly good fellow.

Charles Underwood is back from the prairies heartily sick of cowboy life. He is now employed in a Wyandotte planing mill.

Harry Reed and B. O. Sprague are frequent visitors to Kansas City. No wonder, they are young men.

Chas. H. Angle is at Larkspur, Col. He says it is dreary out there, in that way station with some twenty inhabitants.

E. S. Paxton is thinking of leaving the Abernathy Furniture Co., and engaging in some other business. Mr. Paxton is the pioneer mute of Wyandotte.

R. Munson has moved into new quarters at Wyandotte. He is one of those fellows who laugh all their lives.

Rev. Mr. McFarland delivered a sermon to the mutes of this city last Sunday.

Harry B. Allison is championed the prince of cranks and braggarts. An insane asylum is the place for him.

The girls say Harry Anderson is handsome.

M. M. Payne, the big man from Texas, is doing St. Louis.

Some of the boys of the old "Elite" are coming back to Kansas City.

Clarence A. Corey, the famous ex-peddler, is cursing the mutes down here. Why so, sonny?

Chas. Topf is studying science. Heart and science don't go hand in hand. The girls know it.

John Long has gone to Kansas again to gather beans.

Misses Burney, Halley and Lawder are the pronounced beauties of western Missouri.

The committee on arrangements for the coming entertainment have not secured a hall yet, so we cannot chronicle the place it is to be held.

The *Merry World* comes around brighter than ever. Success to Col. M. J. Smith, alias "Solid Muldoon."

It is rumored some mutes are trying to start a paper or magazine in this city to represent the mutes generally. It is a cranky scheme, yet we think such could stand on top of the *Advance*, of Illinois.

What has become of all the Kansas correspondents of the JOURNAL? We would like to see one "bob up" occasionally.

DANFORS.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Dec. 8th, 1887.

From the Gallaudet Home.

Just before dinner, Sunday, November 6th, 1887, four deaf-mute visitors arrived at the Home. Little Scar, whose quick ear heard the front door bell ring, scampered off from the kitchen to see who it was, and it turned out to be Mr. Charles Edmonston, his sister Sarah and Miss Riley, of Newburgh, N. Y., with Mrs. Mann, wife of Prof. C. Q. Mann, a teacher in the New York Institution. Mrs. Mann and Mrs. Schutt were classmates at Fanwood, and they had a pleasant chat over their school days. After supper the party were accompanied to the railroad station by Miss Libbie Foland, Mrs. Bailey, Superintendent and Mrs. Schutt.

On the afternoon of last Election Day, through the kindness of Mr. Wayne, a wealthy neighbor all the male inmates were driven to New Hamburgh, where they voted for the candidates of their respective parties.

Miss Hattie Foland, who has been spending a week in Brooklyn N.Y., returned here Thursday, the 10th of last month. During her stay in that city. She called upon two deaf-mute lady friends.

John Cahill was admitted as a temporary inmate on Tuesday, November 15th, 1887. He came up from New York to New Hamburgh on an afternoon train, but being a stranger in a strange place, he encountered some difficulty in finding the Home. As he tramped along the road, he met Mr. Richard Clemens, who took pity on his forlorn condition and conveyed him here. John was a smart boy at school, but on graduating, liquor got the better of him, and he became a confirmed drunkard. When he leaves this Home, it is hoped he will steer clear of grog-shops. Intemperance is a bitter curse to humanity, and deaf-mutes should have nothing to do with King Alochol if they do not want to be dragged down to the lowest stage of degradation and shame.

Supt. Schutt was lately granted a week's vacation, and on Wednesday morning, the 16th, he bade us all a pleasant good bye, and started for Saugerties, N. Y., to visit his mother's brother, Mr. W. H. Foland and family.

Mr. Philip Tobin, of Brooklyn, came here Wednesday afternoon, November 23d, and remained until the following Monday morning.

Probably the crowning feature of the Thanksgiving Day was a monster turkey weighing 32¼ pounds with a red satin ribbon around his neck and a note of acceptance from Messrs. Stevenson and Barlow plumbers in the village. In order to provide a bountiful dinner for twenty-six persons, two turkeys raised on the farm were slaughtered to add to the big one In the morning Supt. Schutt conducted an appropriate thanksgiving service, some time after which dinner was announced. Despite the light rain, some of the family enjoyed a short drive late in the afternoon. At supper, ice cream and cakes and coffee were served.

For some time past, the weather has been remarkably mild and spring-like in this part of the North Temperate Zone with very rare intervals of a cold snap. At the writing, the beautiful feathery snowflakes have not yet begun to fall, however, we may look for plenty as the Winter advances.

Rev. Dr. Gallaudet reached the Home on the afternoon of Saturday, the 26th ult., and the next morning and afternoon he held services in the chapel, at both of which Miss Addie Smith was present. The Doctor preached at Zion Protestant Episcopal Church, at the Falls in the evening, and he spoke to the congregation about two old lady inmates.

Though it was a disagreeable day, Monday, the 28th of November, in the morning, Dr. Gallaudet conducted Mr. Irving Grinnell over the building. The same day Mrs. Bailey and Mrs. Kipp went down to New York, to spend the holidays.

Mrs. C. Nelson and her deaf-mute daughter, with little Miss Cornelia Nelson, the old lady's grand daughter from Virginia, visited us Wednesday of two weeks ago, and stayed over night. Mrs. Nelson is a warm friend of the Home, and she has done her share for it in more ways than one.

Misses Libbie and Hattie Foland have been requested to sing in the choir of the Presbyterian Church at Wappingers' Falls, but they need a little practice before they accept the offer.

Our little housekeeper, Miss L. E. Foland started for New York, Saturday morning of week before last, to make a short visit to her brother.

As this is our last letter of this old year to the JOURNAL, and as the holidays are very near at hand, we extend a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all its readers, trusting that good Santa Claus will kindly remember every one.

STELLA.

Interesting Letter from the South.

LOUISIANA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BATON ROUGE, December 10, 1887.

MY DEAR JOURNAL: In the midst of my church work among my silent people, I will now avail myself of much needed rest under this hospitable roof to relate some facts worth knowing about the cause of deafness, especially for the knowledge of Professor Bell who is so greatly interested in his *theory*, a copy of which he has so kindly sent me. I leave this morning for New Orleans.

In the library of this school is kept a book from which come several such topics, as follows:

"It is peculiarly lamentable to observe," says Dr. Mason Good, in reference to deafness and dumbness, "That when the defect has once made an entrance into a family, whether from the influence it produces on the nervous system of the mother, or from any other less obvious cause, it is peculiarly apt to become common to to those children who are born afterwards; insomuch that we often meet with a third, or a half, and in few instances, where the first-born has been thus affected, with every individual of the progeny, suffering from the same distressing evil. The late investigation in Ireland discovered families in which there were two, three, four, or more, thus circumstanced. In one family there were five children all deaf and dumb, in another seven, in another ten; and in that of a poor militia officer on half-pay, there were nine born deaf and dumb in succession. Yet it is consolating to reflect that the instances are very rare indeed, in which the same defect has been propagated to a succeeding generation, when the deaf and dumb have married, and even when both the husband and wife have been thus afflicted.*"

The following additional facts are mentioned in the *Atheneum*: "Many persons who have never known any, or perhaps not more than one, deaf and dumb individual in the immediate circle in which they live would be astonished to read the list of applications circulated by the committee for the Asylum in the Kent Road, so ably conducted by Mr. Watson, which usually contains nearly a hundred names.

The most remarkable fact, however, which these lists present, is the number of the deaf and dumb children frequently found in the same families, evidently in consequence of the continued operation of some unknown cause connected with the parents. Three, four and five deaf and dumb children are not uncommonly met with in one family, and in some instances there have been as many as seven. In the family of Martin, a laborer, out of ten children, seven were deaf and dumb; in the family of Kelly, a porter, seven out of eight were deaf and dumb; and in the family, of Aldum, a weaver, six out of twelve were deaf and dumb.

The result of a table of twenty families, given in the Historical Sketch of the Asylum, published by Powell, Dowgate-hill, is ninety deaf and dumb out of one hundred and fifty-nine children." The *Atheneum* was published May 28th, 1825.

I have just called to mind a similar case: Last Summer I met Col. Long, of Kentucky, who told me that he had found, in that state, a family, of sixteen children, one half of whom were deaf and dumb.

A gentleman, mentioned by Dr. Darwin, had been for thirty years so deaf that he could be conversed with only in writing, or by forming letters with the fingers. He assured Dr. Darwin that he never dreamed of persons conversing with him, except by the fingers, or in writing and that he never had the impression of hearing them speak.

Long ago, one night I dreamed that I was pleading for a murderer before a judge, something awoke me, and I could well remember what I had spoken, but my room being dark, I postponed writing it till next morning, but when I got up unfortunately my law speech had dropped from my memory. I can, therefore, have as good an idea of speech as any one.

A story has been mentioned, in some of the medical journals, of a gentleman in France, who lost every sense, except the feeling on one side of his face; yet it is said that his family acquired a method of holding communication with him by tracing characters upon the part, which retained its sensation.

Let us drop the subject for the present. I will not close this poor scrawl without saying that there are forty-five deaf and dumb pupils in this Institution. They expect five more by the 1st of January, and when all the five pupils have arrived here, a teacher of good acquirements and pleasant manners will be sent for to come here at once, his services being already engaged.

Yours sincerely,
JOB TURNER.

*Good's Study of Medicine, 2d edition, i, 506.

From Maine.

BIDDEFORD, ME., Dec. 12th, 1887.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—The recent mention of the name of an aged Saco lady, who regularly attends Sunday School at the Cutts Avenue Free Baptist Church, in Saco, has been copied in many of the papers of the State.

Biddeford claims the oldest Sunday School scholar in this part of the country.

Mrs. Eliza Dennett, mother of John W. Page, of this city, who resides with her son-in-law, Lewis F. Small, on Elm Street is eighty-eight years old, and she attends Sunday School at the Adams Street Baptist Church every Sunday when the weather will permit. She is still very active in the church work.

Her maiden name was Eliza Woodman, and was born in Buxton, Me., on October 27th, 1799 and was married to Mr. James Page, of Waterboro, Me., in 1822. Mr. Page was killed by a fall from a high bridge, about 15 feet on the rocks, owing to rotten slabs in the bridge over the Saco River, in 1840 while he was going home in the afternoon to tea. Mrs. Page was married again to Mr. David Dennett, now deceased.

Truly Yours,
J. W. P.

Information Wanted.

Who can give me information about the *past* Institutions? Central New York Asylum, Canajoharie. D. E. Barlett Family School, N. Y., P. H. Skinner's Colored School, Niagara, 1857-60.

The Home for Young Deaf-Mutes, New York. Class in Cayuga Lake Academy, Aurora.

Free evening class in New York. Miss L. M. Wayland's School, New York.

Information thankfully received.
S. C. BALIS.

WILKINSBURG, PA.

LECTURE.

F. B. Thompson will lecture before the Brooklyn Society of Deaf-Mutes on December 21st, in Tuttle Hall. See Adv. His subject will be "Cyprus." A rare chance to young students.

A CHRISTMAS TREE GATHERING

(Under the auspices of the Brooklyn Society of Deaf-Mutes)

WILL BE HELD IN

TUTTLE HALL,

189 Grand St. Brooklyn,

ON

DECEMBER 29, 1887.

A present will be given to all ticket holders.

All ticket holders admitted by paying ten cents at the door, and showing their tickets.

A three dollar PLUSH ALBUM will be given away. Every chance, ten cents.

About one hundred different and useful presents will be put on the tree.

All ticket holders who fail to be present, will lose their presents.

An auction will be had when presents are not claimed.

Any person—member or non-member—can put a present on the tree for a friend if so desired, but such present must be shown to the Committee to see if it is decent and proper.

After the distribution of presents, a family social will be held, and the hall kept open until twelve o'clock.

A Ladies' Room with carpet and all improvements will be at their disposal.

A room for smokers will be engaged.

All persons not holding a ticket, will be admitted by paying ten cents, but will not be entitled to a present, unless a friend puts one on the tree for such person.

The Brooklyn Society of Deaf-Mutes has spent upwards of twenty five dollars to make this affair a social one, and not a SPECULATIVE or FINANCIAL affair.

The ignorant, the wise, the poor, the rich, the Catholic, the Jew, the Protestant, the Democrat, the Republican, the Labor and the Prohibitionist, will receive a present.

The Committee will not tell what present you will get. The number of your ticket will tell you, so take good care of your ticket when you get it, and do not forget to bring it on December 29th and claim your present.

Candies, cakes and fruits, will be rejected, as they will soil the carpet on the floor of the hall.

Gentlemen will use the spittoons or leave the room if detected spitting on the carpet.

W. A. BOND, *Chairman.*
H. STENGELE,
C. SCHINDLER,
Committee.

Notices.

The Deaf-Mutes of Bridgeport, Conn, and vicinity are cordially invited to Holy Communion in St. Paul's Church, East Bridgeport, at 8 A.M., on Sunday next, December 18th, and to a sign-service in the same Church at 2 P.M. on the same day.

Services will be held in St. Andrew's Church, 128th Street and Fourth Avenue on Sunday, December 18th, at 11 o'clock A.M.

Calvary Church, Marcy Avenue and South 9th Street, Williamsburgh, E.D. on Sunday, December 18th, at 4. oclock. P.M.

Rev. Mr. Mann's Appointments.

Dec. 15—Winona, Minn.
" 16—Faribault.
" 18—Minneapolis, Gethsemane Church, 4 P.M.
" 18—St. Paul, P.M., church to be announced.
" 19—La Crosse, Wis.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF DEAF-MUTES.

The following lectures will take place at the room of the Brooklyn Society, No. 198 Grand Stree (Tuttle Hall) Brooklyn, N. Y., on the dates given, by the gentlemen whose names are given. The admission is ten cents on each occasion:—

Dec. 21, 1887—Lecture by F. B. Thompson.
Jan. 25, 1888 " T. Godfrey.

Debates, story telling and transaction of business by members only once each week alternately. The society pays each lecturer, and it believes in "business for business."

W. A. BOND, *Chairman,*
H. STENGELE,
C. SCHINDLER,
Committee on Debates and Lectures.

To a deaf and dumb little girl.

Like a loose island on the wide expanse,
Unconscious floating on the fickle sea,
Herself her all, she lives in privacy;
Her waking life as lonely as a trance,
Doomed to behold the universal dance,
And never hear the music which expounds,
The solemn step, coy slide and merry bounds,
The vague, mute language of the countenance,
In vain for her I smooth my antic rhyme;
She cannot hear it, all her little being,
Concentred in her solitary seeing—
What can she know of beauteous or sublime?
And yet methinks she looks so calm and good,
God must be with her in her solitude.
—*Hartley Coleridge.*

A YOUTHFUL traveler on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was curious to know the meaning of certain sign-posts along the track.

"Conductor" asked he, "What does W. and R. mean?"

"Why, ring and whistle," was the reply. There was silence for some time, when the young man observed: "I can see well enough how W. stands for wring, but I'm blessed if I can see how R. stands for whistle."

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1887.

E. A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, (published at 162d Street and Tenth Avenue) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS:

One copy, one year,	$1.50
Clubs of ten,	1.25
If not paid within six months,	2.50

☞ Terms, cash in advance.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in their communications.

Contributions, Subscriptions and Business Letters to be sent to the
DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,
Station M, New York City.

Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

Inquiries concerning the whereabouts of individuals, will be charged for at the rate of ten cents a line.

Rates of advertising made known upon application.

"ALWAYS AT THE TOP."

IN this age of newspaper push and enterprise, when vim and dash win the day, it is nothing very remarkable to see the JOURNAL lead the van in the collection of news of interest to the deaf. This it has done for years, sparing no expense, overcoming all difficulties and, while still keeping to the exact time of its publication, it has furnished the latest and most reliable news on all subjects pertaining to the deaf. In this it has shown itself a real newspaper, alive to the competition of the times, and giving to its host of readers all the news which a trained corps of reporters and correspondents regularly furnish. When necessity has required it, the telegraph has been freely used to put before its readers the most important happenings among the deaf, and in this the JOURNAL is the only paper devoted to the dessemination of deaf-mute news.

The JOURNAL *is* the paper for the deaf, fair, square and impartial; honest in its convictions, and ready at all times to stand up for them. The foe of all humbug and pretence, it is as ready to show up all unjustice to the deaf as it is to give unstinted praise to all efforts, by no matter whom, that ennobles or advances their interests. This, at times, has led to harsh criticism from those, who, from interested motives, would be pleased to lose sight of certain things, which have been done prejudicial to the real interests of the deaf.

While, at all times, we are modest and not given to self exhultation, we feel on the present occasion not a litte pride in being able to present such an array of news as this issue contains. It has required no little patience and effoit to overcome the obstacles of time and distance in obtaining the addresses at the Gallaudet Celebrations, but having accomplished this feat we feel content in the pleasure we give our readers.

The JOURNAL this week publishes the news from everywhere. The Gallaudet Centennial Celebrations form the most prominent feature and are accorded the largest amount of space. After this, a deaf-mute, who does not know the history of Gallaudet's efforts in behalf of the uneducated deaf and dumb of America, will not be a subscriber of the JOURNAL. To those who are constant readers of this paper a full and interesting sketches of his life and work will be found in the reports of the Boston and the Philadelphia celebrations. In our next issue we will endeavor to reproduce Prof. Bell's speech delivered in St. George's Hall, Philadelphia.

We shall also you a full account of the New York celebration with other items of news which weekly make the columns of the JOURNAL so interesting, which now as heretofore keep it "Always at the top"

WE receive letters containing items and news concerning deaf-mutes, almost every week, but as the names of the writers do not accompany them, we are obliged to put them in the waste basket. Correspondents must observe the rules printed at the head of the editorial page, otherwise their time and postage both are wasted. The real name of a correspondent is never divulged, but the editor must know whether or not the items comes from a trustworthy source.

☞ Subscribe for the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

ITEMIZER.

News From Every State in the Union.

FACTS RELATING TO DEAF-MUTES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to associations of deaf-mutes, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column. Mark items to be sent: *The Itemizer.*

About thirty mutes visited the Piedmonl Exposition in Atlanta in October last.

Prof. W. S. Johnson, of the Alabama Institution, will spend Christmas at Cave Springs, Ga.

Miss Annie E. Woodall, of Chester, Pa., is an intelligent deaf-mute housekeeper, for Mrs. John Moseley.

Fifty-five deaf-mute and thirty-one blind pupils are in attendance at School at the Alabama Institution.

Mr. W. G. Davirson, of the Alabama Institution, contemplates visiting Osce Roberts some time this month.

Mrs. James Eldred, of Elkhart, is the guest of her "silent" friends in Goshen this week.—*Goshen, Ind., Democrat, Dec. 7.*

A new deaf-mute society was started in Reading, Pa., on December 10th, which will hereafter be known as the Gallaudet Society.

On Sunday night, the 4th, the Rev. Job Turner was kindly assisted in his service by the Rev. Dr. Barrett, the rector, in St. Luke's Cathedral, Atlanta, Ga., in which about ten deaf-mutes worshipped with their more fortunate fellow beings. The next day, he got off for the South. During his sojourn in Atlanta, he was very much gratified at meeting Mr. and Mrs. James Fisher who were with him under the instruction of Laurent Clerc about fifty years ago.

We were yesterday shown portraits in oil of the lamented E. J. Burrall and Thomas Coursey which certainly reflect great credit upon the talented artist, Mr. F. M. Tuttle. Both portraits are finely executed, showing in a marked degree the facial expressions of the two gentlemen. Especially is this true of the portrait of Mr. Burrall. At a glance any one of Mr. Burrall's old friends and companions can see him as they knew him best, standing out before them on canvass so natural and life-like it would seem as though he were present before them in the flesh and about to speak. Mr. Tuttle is destined to take high rank with the portrait painters of this State.—*Geneva, N. Y., Gazette, Nov. 25.*

A Jewel of a Wife.

Rev. G. Hirsch, of the congregation Schaare Brochoh, on Sunday married Alexander Meisel and Sophie Wordenschlag. The bride and groom were deaf-mutes, and the ceremony was performed in English and transmitted by finger signs to the couple by Mr. Jacob Alexander, a friend of the groom.—*N. Y. Herald, Dec. 4.*

Mute Religious Services.

A service conducted by the deaf-mute clergyman, Rev. A. W. Mann, was held last night at St. Paul's Chapel in the presence of a large number of deaf-mutes of this city and the neighboring counties, who participated in the services, conducted amid a dead silence that would seem novel to a spectator. The Rev. Mr. Mann, clad in the robes of a Deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church, went through the regular prayer-book form of services by means of signs, his hands and arms moving so rapidly that none but a keen and experienced eye could follow them.—*Evansville, Ind., Journal, Dec. 6.*

Social Entertainment.

One of the most novel and enjoyable entertainments of the season was the tea given yesterday evening at the residence of Rev. Chas. Morris to entertain a number of "silent" ladies and gentlemen. The freezing temperature was forgotten on entering the brilliantly-lighted, flower scented apartments where the hostess stood ready to welcome the guests. It was an exceedingly pleasant and social assemblage, and when the guests departed, it was with sincere regret that they parted from their hostess, who makes an agreeable entertainer, and in private life is a charming conversationalist. Among those present were Dr. A. W. Mann, of Cleveland, O., Prof. Kerney, Misses Emma F. Macy, Bettie Mayer, Emma J, Stephens and Mrs. Jane Sonntag.—*Evansville, Ind., Journal, Dec. 6.*

That Settles It.

At a mass meeting of the Knights of Labor, of Indianoplis, Ind., Sunday, November 20th, the following resolution by J. T. Mahorney was adopted:

Whereas, The Deaf and Dumb Institute has outlived its usefulness; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to frame an amendment to the public school laws and request its passage by the next legislature, requiring the employment of teachers in the public schools of every congressional district competent to teach the sign language, and that all deaf and dumb persons of school age be taught in the public schools.

A committee consisting of J. T. Mahorney, H. W. Coldfelter and H. W. Weber was selected to present the matter to the legislature. Mr. Mahorney objects to the work of deaf and dumb institutes for the reason, as he insists, that they do not teach the art of articulation as successfully as could be done in the public schools where speaking and hearing pupils attend.—*Advance.*

BOSTON.

The Gallaudet Centennial Jubilee.

OVER 300 PRESENT.

The Oration, Addresses, Etc.

JUBILEE NOTES.

THE one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Thomas H. Gallaudet has been honored in Boston.

The great jubilee is over, and the "Cradle of Liberty" has once more assumed its sedate and gloomy aspect.

The marble busts of our forefathers, the historical paintings and the numerous portraits of the great men who lived and died almost a century ago, unhampered by bunting and unobscured from their loads of decoration, are again ranged with severe and Puritan exactness around the desolated hall that for two days has resounded with the shuffle and tramp, the laughter and hand clapping of three hundred "children of silence."

As early as nine o'clock on the morning of Friday, December 9th, a goodly number had gathered together in Faneuil Hall.

Those having charge of the affair, rushed about arranging and preparing for the expected throng.

Chairman Chase, Secretary Frisbee, President Tillinghast, Prof. Weeks and others, were kept busy giving directions, answering questions, and giving information to everybody who needed it.

The hall was handsomely decorated for the occasion.

Two large oil portrait's, one of Gallaudet and the other of De l'Epee were displayed at the head of the hall, being suspended at either end of the large motto "1787–GALLAUDET–1887."

By seven o'clock on Friday evening, fully three hundred and fifty deaf-mutes had assembled.

Doorkeeper Evans was worked almost to death admitting the incoming delegates.

A little before eight, Prof. George A. Simpson, of Hartford, ascended the stairs leading to the platform, on which was arranged the various paraphernalia of the prestidigitateur. For over two hours he delighted the spectators with his magic feats and sleight of hand performance. He is a thorough master of "parlor magic" and would entertain any gathering with his skill.

After an hour spent in social converse, the banquet was announced.

Every chair, and there were nearly three hundred of them, was occupied, and many could not procure banquet tickets as all had been sold. These latter were obliged to go to a hotel for supper.

Appropriate toasts were drank and responded to, the first being made just as the hands of the clock covered the twelve which ushered in "Gallaudet Day."

The banquet finished, the tabies were removed and the hall was cleared for dancing, games, or any amuse- that those present might elect.

Mrs. Follette, of Woonsocket, R. I, Mr. Ould, of Thomaston, Mr. Jackson, and others told interesting anecdotes.

Miss Flagg opened a grab bag; Mr. Frisbee started a guess competition for a handsome lamp; walking blindfold towards a mark was tried for various prizes; dancing was indulged in by a few;—and so the hours were passed till daylight on Saturday morning.

On Saturday afternoon at two o'clock the important proceedings for Gallaudet Day were begun by prayer offered by Rev. Samuel Rowe.

President Tillinghast then introduced Mayor O'Brien, who greeted the assemblage in the folllowing words, which were intrepreted into signs by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I assure you that it gives the Mayor of Boston great pleasure to be here on this occasion, and extend a cordial welcome to Boston to the different gentlemen from other States and cities who are engaged in such a noble work. In fact, I feel that Boston is highly honored by your presence here to-day, because on this occasion you commemorate and recall the memory of a gentleman who in his day and generation was a public benefactor, and whose memory should be perpetuated as such for all time. He was a grand educator in his chosen field, and too much connot be done to honor and revere his memory. I can sympathize with you also. Some years ago one of my children unfortunately had the scarlet fever, and though it was a comparatively light case, it left him so that from day to day I have to talk to him a very loud voice to make him hear; and I know the great affliction under which you labor. The city of Boston is renowned for public institutions and charitable institutions, and institutions that take in almost every human afflicton.

Since I have been mayor of Boston, it has been my duty to travel round almost every night, during the three years, attending some public charitable celebration, and I think that your selection of Boston for your centennial anniversary is very appropriate. It is also very appropriate that you should select Faneuil Hall for dthis meeting. We also devote considerable money for the care of our deaf-mutes. I feel highly honored that during my administration as mayor I have seen the foundation of the Horace Mann School placed, and that will be a building, exclusive of land, that will cost some $55,000, and will be an ornament to our city and it is to be devoted to the instruction of deaf-mutes in this city. I am sorry that I have not more time to talk to you at greater length, but I certainly wish you Godspeed in this noble work in which you are engaged.

President Tillinghast then made the following address:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I am glad to meet you here to-day and I am happy to see by the large and intelligent looking number present, the respect, honor and gratitude you have for your benefactor, Thomas H. Gallaudet. If we were ever entitled to the Public confidence as a class, we are now, for it is evident the education of the Deaf-Mutes of the United States has not been neglected. Look at our Institutions of which there are now 56 public, and 10 private and denomination al schools, 66 in all for the Deaf, every one of which is a standing and lasting monument to him who, 36 years ago, passed from his life's work and entered into rest. Is his memory dead? No, I see in this large gathering unmistakable signs that it is not. Am I mistaken? Long after his body has returned to dust, his name still lives and will continue to live as long as a Deaf-Mute Institution exists in America. The World builds monuments to its benefactors and we have gathered here to day to show how much we appreciate the efforts made in our behalf, and how fondly we cherish his memory. He left behind him "footprints on the sands of time," for the guidance of us who are now following him to the great hereafter. May it be our aim to emulate his example, to endeavor to do so in a manner both credit ble to him and to ourselves as a class. Let us, like him, live in deeds not words.

My friends, there are with us to-day many who were more intimately acquainted with our departed instructor, than I was, and whom I see you are waiting to hear from, therefore I shall take pleasure in introducing them to you.

Miss Clara Daniels, aged about 7 years, a pupil in the deaf-mute school at Beverly, rendered the Lord's Prayer.

Professor William H. Weeks, of the Hartford Deaf and Dumb Institution, gave an address upon Gallaudet. He said:

I knew Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaud t by sight when I was a pupil in the New York Institution. He was there on occasional visits, but when his elder son, the present Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, was appointed in that Institution, his visits were more frequent.

Dr Gallaudet put his whole soul to the work of advancing the condition of the deaf and dumb. To-day a festoon of evergreens is hung around his monument in Hartford, and the pupils of the American Asylum are going in a body to Cedar Hill Cemetery, and each pupil is to place a sprig of fir on the grave of Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet.

The imprisoned soul has been freed from its narrow cell. It soars upward and onward to the highest planes of education. Many of the graduates of the different institutions have studied and are still studying a college course. A great number of the deaf are holding positions as teachers and clerks in the several departments in our capital city and in other cities. Some are editors of papers, some assistant attorneys, and others are engaged in various kinds of business. Many of our silent brethren are mechanics holding responsible positions, and some are tillers of the soil.

A letter of regret from Miss Myra E. Alden, of Dixmont, Me., was read, after which Edith Southwick, a pretty little miss of eight years, recited in signs "Now I lay me down to sleep."

Miss Lottie Wise, a twelve-year-old pupil of the Beverely school, gave the prophecy of the lamb and the lion.

Then Dr. I. L Peet, the orator of the occasion was introduced, and was greeted with tumultuous applause. The *Boston Globe* on the following day referred to him as "The Daniel Webster among deaf-mutes." The following is a full reproduction of his oration:

THE ORATION.

One Hundred years ago this day, was born in the city of Philadelphia, a man whose name will be honored while time endures, a name that illustrates as perfectly, perhaps, as any since the advent of the Saviour of Mankind, the fact that, while there can be no true greatness without goodness, there is a form of goodness which *is* greatness.

This remarkable man was Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, whose Centennial Anniversary we have come here to celebrate this day. From his early infancy to the time when he, at the age of sixty-four, was summoned to leave the world to which his life had brought blessings such as it is the privilege of few to impart, this child of Providence had developed a nature which was as singularly free from the faults and the foibles, the blemishes and the weaknesses of ordinary humanity, as it was singularly imbued with the virtues and the impulses, the faith and the principles, the habits of thought and the purposes leading to action, which, united with the beauties and the graces of a pure and fasc nating character, make it impossible for their possessor to h ve a foothold in any community without diffusing an influence, which shall, like the rays of the sun, produce a vitalizing, renovating, transforming effect, reaching far beyond the narrow confines of the immediate locality where it is originally felt.

Of course, such a character could not be built upon the foundation of a mediocre intellect His was a mind which combined, in an unusual degree, discernment with discrimination, observation with analysis, imagination with exactness, refinement of thought with vividness of perception, memory of details with comprehensiveness of conception and the power of comparsion with the recognition of individuality; and all these faculties and powers it was able so to turn back upon itself, that the inner man, the soul and its attributes were as visible to the eye of the consciousness as were external objects to the eye of the body. It is no wonder, then, that we should find him, in yet early manhood, a writer of pure, classic, delightful English prose, a poet, a mathematician, a linguist and a philosopher.

The circumstances under which he was reared and educated are peculiarly interesting consider ed in their effects upon his mind and character, circumstances but for which his original powers would not have made him the man he was.

Descended on his father's side from one of the Huguenots who flocked to this land of liberty after the revocation of the celebrated Edict, which alone had made freedom, to worship God in the manner they preferred, possible in despotic France, a race which combined all the pleasing and vivacious qualities of the Frenchman, with the sterling manhood which made the Bible its touchstone and obedience to God its purpose, and, on his mother's side, from one of those grand old Puritans who first settled Hartford, he was peculiarly fortunate in his origin

His early training was judicious. In the atmosphere of a Christian Home, budded and blossomed those sweet traits of filial piety, which were the harbingers of that higher piety, that full realization of the Christian's relations to his Divine Master, which afterwards became in him so conspicuous. Duty and Inclination went hand-in-hand The sense of obligation was tempered with affection, and the foundations of a high toned character were laid on a firm and broad basis. Study was made a pleasure, and the desire for knowledge was stimulated by the satisfaction of obtaining it. His primary studies merged easily into those of a more advanced character, and when, in the year 1800 when he was between twelve and thirteen years of age, his parents removed with him to Hartford, it required a course of less than two years in the celebrated grammar school of that city, to fit him for the Sophomore class of Yale College, which he entered in his fifteenth year, enabling him to graduate in 1805, before he was eighteen, with the rank of Latin Salutatorian, in the class of which the distinguished Rev. Dr Gardner Spring, of the Old Brick Church of New York, was the valedictorian. So close was the competition between these two extraordinary youth, if competition that ardor can be called, which is evoked by no thought of self-aggrandizement but is prompted simply by love of learning, that it was a question which could be regarded as the superior when his attainments were strictly gauged by the standard of collegiate excellence.

Through his college career, he was remarkable for the accuracy of his recitations in all his studies and especially for his superiority over his classmates, in the Mathematics and in English Composition. After his graduation, he spent a year in the study of law in the office of Hon. Chauncey Goodrich, displaying qualities which promised to make him a successful lawyer.

Obliged by the state of his health, to intermit his legal studies, he devoted the two following years to the study of English literature and the practice of English Composition, and, then, in 1808 he entered upon the duties of tutor in Yale College in which he showed himself eminent as a teacher. After an experience of two years in this honorable and useful position, we find him seeking health in a more active life, which led him to undertake a business commission in the states of Ohio and Kentucky for a large mercantile house, on the completion of which he entered a counting-house in New York City with the expectation of entering upon a commercial career. In 1811, three years from the time he became tutor, we find him at the Andover Theological Seminary preparing for the Christian Ministry in connection with the Congregational Church, to which he had been moved by the evidences which had forced themselves upon his mind of the reality of a faith which had been a growth rather than what is called conversion, and by his public consecration of himself, in the leading Church in Hartford, to the service of Christ. On his graduation from the seminary, he was fully equipped in regard to all points of doctrine, of mental and moral philosophy, of polity, of history, of exegesis and of practical application of the Scriptures, and was withal so finished a writer and speaker, that he was at once acknowledged as a preacher of superior order, and sought after by several churches whose pulpits were vacant.

Thus we find him, at the threshold of his career, in the full maturity of his powers, prepared to enter upon his life work. Each step in his life had made a distinct and valuable contribution to the moulding and building up of mind and character.

From the starting point of inherited traits resulting from the commingling of two superior strains of blood, through the home life, the school influences, the training he received in a college noted for its success in making its students men of thought, learning, integrity and action, the time spent in the investigation of the principles of the science upon which equity, justice and good government are founded, the study of literature, including the analysis of language, which is the analysis of ideas, practice in teaching young men what he had himself been taught, and thus viewing from a new stand point, and working over again the facts and principles, which had hitherto been the objects of his attention, the practical study of the relations of man to man in conducting affairs, and the methods growing out of these relations, with the incidental features of the cultivation of punctuality methodical procedure, circumspection and exactness, culminating in the study of the Divine mind and the Divine word, we find him successively gaining something, which is indispensable to the formation of the complete and harmonious whole in the light of which we feel justified in regarding him.

What else is it that we see in the character founded on this intellectual basis and on this experience? A spirit purified by physical weakness and delicacy of health, a distrust of self, leading to full trust in God, a humility arising from consciousness of liability to err, an unselfishness prompted by love of man, an enthusiasm inspired by love of God, a preservance engendered by the influence of the Holy Spirit, a cheerfulness whose root is contentment, a delicate humor delighting in the play of fancy or smiling at the oddities of individual eccentricities and the incongruities of fortuitous circumstances, a sweet dignity never suffering by contrast with burly self-assertion, a temper always equable, never ruffled by passion, a courtesy uniform and delightful, a sympathy making itself felt, a charity which never thought evil or spoke evil of any man, and a benevolence which led him to seek daily occasions for benefitting others. Such were some of the characteristics of this small, spare, delicate man, who needed none of the adventitious advantages of physical proportions to attract admiration, or secure respect. For strength, he substituted deftness, for volume of sound, distinctness, for vigor, grace.

I remember him well, notwithstanding the years which have elapsed since I saw him last. On one occasion, when I was seventeen and he fifty four, we were on our way in a stage coach to New Haven, from Hartford, where, according to my custom, when I was in college I had been spending the New England Thanksgiving. One of our fellow-passengers was a Mr. Reed, of Scotland, a very bright man, between whom and Dr. Gallaudet took place a conversation which fascinated my listening ears. In the course of it, Mr. Reed compared some natures to the senstive plant, which closes at the slightest touch of rudeness. "Eloquent," spelled Dr. Gallaudet to me with his fingers, but if Mr. Reed was eloquent, Dr. Gallaudet seemed to me much more so, and, in this opinion I know Mr. Reed coincided with me. Little did I then think that, on the day, when, had he lived, he would have been a hundred years old, I should be addressing an assembly like this, all of whose traditions point back to him, as having brought to them life and immortality through the gospel of Christ.

My own intercourse with him was ever delightful. He always captivated me. I never thought of him as a man older than myself, but, for the time, as one who understood and sympathized with me and had the power of drawing me out and making me appear at my best. I had known him all my life. His older children had been my playmates; for his beautiful, loving, gentle, intelligent, judicious wife I felt a reverence and affection similar to theirs. My father and he had been colaborers for nine years, bound together by ties of peculiar intimacy and mutual regard. And yet I could not look upon him in any other light than as my own personal, confidential friend. What was this magic which secured to him eternal youth? It was the magic of belief in youth, of love for youth, of thorough and undying sympathy with the hearts of youth.

And how came it about that this man, whom, a few moments ago, we left standing equipped, as few men are ever equipped, for the battle of life, should be the special object of your homage and that of the 12,000 educated deaf-mutes of the United States of America?

A little child did lead him.

You all know the romantic story of Alice Cogswell, how, while she was playing with his younger brothers and sisters and their friends, within the precincts of his own home, he noticed her as being the only voiceless one among them, and, how by regular approaches, inspired by his interest in one so afflicted, he succeeded in giving her words and sentences as the symbols of ideas, and how her father, Dr. Mason F. Cogswell, of blessed memory, associated with himself other men who were willing to make sacrifices for the good of the isolated and neglected, and, after arranging plans for carrying their purpose into effect, selected him to bear the burthen of being the pioneer in the introduction into this country of the art of instructing the deaf.

Fortunate was it for them and for us that the man, whose personality we have been studying, was induced, not by pecuniary expectations, nor by the hope of earthly fame, but by the benevolent spirit, which inspired his every act, to forego the brilliant prospects that awaited him, and to engage heart and soul in an undertaking for which, as events have proved, God, in his providence, had especially designated and fitted him. With humility, prayer and devotion, did he enter upon it, with no thought of self, but as is so frequently true, when the right man is led to occupy the right place, an additional and striking illustration was furnished, in his case of the Laureate's refrain.

"The path of duty is the path of glory."

The first act he performed after assuming the duties imposed upon him, was to issue an eloquent address, appealing to the benevolent in our own country, in behalf of the uneducated deaf and dumb.

It contained facts heretofore unknown as to the numbers of this class, of which he was able to say, there were eighty-four in Connecticut, and on this basis to estimate that there were four hundred in New England, and two thousand within the limits of the United States, and then went on to say:

"In London, Edinburgh, Paris and other towns on the Continent, there have been for many years, schools for the education of the deaf and dumb, and the art of instructing them has been carried to such a degree of perfection, that they are taught almost all that is useful and ornamental in life. However much it may surprise those that are unacquainted with the subject, it is a fact capable of the most satisfactory proof, that the deaf and dumb in Europe have been taught not only to read and write, and understand written language with exact accuracy and precision, but, in some cases, to understand spoken language, and to speak themselves audibly and intelligibly. Now, if the deaf and dumb in our country can by a proper course of instruction, be fitted for useful and respectable employment in life, if they can have their minds open to such intellectual and moral improvement as will render them comfortable and happy on this side of the grave, above all, if they can be made acquainted with the revelation of God's mercy, through *Jesus Christ,* who can hesitate to promote an object which is pregnant with so much good, and which addresses itself to the most enlarged views of christian benevolence?"

Not long after, on the 25th of May 1815 Mr. Gallaudet sailed from New York in the good ship Mexico, for Liverpool, where he arrived just one month later. The story of his trials and of his final success, as detailed by himself, is in the highest degree interesting. He remained in Great Britain for nine months vainly endeavoring to obtain from the different schools, the opportunity of making himself familiar with their art, except upon conditions both humiliating and extortionate, which led him to exclaim, as his last hope of obtaining success in Great Britain was dissolved: "Sad Monopoly of the the resources of Charity!"

At last he concluded to avail himself of an invitation to visit the school in Paris, which he had received in London, from the Abbe Sicard, the disciple and successor of the illustrious De L'Epee. Here he was surprised and delighted with the superiority of the results obtained over those in England and in Scotland, and with the profounder character of the philosophy which produced such results. The Abbe, who had received him with *empressement,* gave him some hours of instruction every week, and finally, though at what he considered a great sacrifice, consented to his bringing to this country, Laurent Clerc, with whom Mr. Gallaudet had made a special study of the language of signs, and who became so much interested in the idea that the light of instruction should cross the Atlantic and pierce the mental and moral darkness in which the deaf-mutes of a whole continent were engulfed, that, when he named two deaf-mute young men either of whom would, he thought, be a valuable assistant in carrying out the work, and Mr. Gallaudet, to his great atonishment, replied, "I want only you," he, without hesitation, declared that he would go, if his friend and benefactor, the Abbe Sicard, should approve.

Leaving Paris on the 16th of June, these two young men, both sons of France, the one, by descent, and the other, by birth, set sail from Havre, as La Fayette had done before them, to bring a new liberty to those who were in thraldom. Clerc was thirty and Gallaudet twenty-eight years of age. Their voyage lasted fifty-two days, and they beguiled its tedium, and utilized, to the full, the leisure it afforded them, the one by teaching his deaf companion English, and the other, by teaching his hearing companion signs: so that, when they arrived in this country, they were prepared to go, from city to city, and proclaim and illustrate the new gospel, through which the ears of the deaf were to be unstopped, and the tongue of the dumb was to be made to sing.

Meanwhile, the gentlemen, under whose auspices, and at whose expense, Mr. Gallaudet had gone abroad to obtain, at the fountain head, the science and art of deaf-mute education as they were then understood, had not been idle. They had effected an organization, and, in May 1816, obtained a charter from the legislature of Connecticut under the title of "The Connecticut Asylum for the Education of Deaf and Dumb Persons," a designation which was afterward changed, when Congress donated to it a township of land in the State of Alabama, to "The American Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb."

Nothing, then, remained but to secure funds to carry out the enterprise, and, for eight months, Mr Gallaudet and Mr. Clerc travelled together, the former, to present their cause, in living words, and the latter, to demonstrate its practicability by a living example. The result of these lectures thus illustrated. was the awakening of a profound public interest, sufficient to assure to the Asylum, at its opening for the reception of pupils in the city of Hartford, on the 15th of April 1817, an adequate support. The sermon Mr. Gallaudet preached in honor of this occasion, on the 20th of April, was one of the most eloquent expositions of the benefits to be expected from the establishment of such a school, that has ever been made.

Now came the test, and a most interesting test it was, of the value of all this preliminary work.

The pupils who were present on the first few days, or shortly after, gave the most convincing proof of the skill of the two teachers who had brought the light of day to their imprisoned minds. One of them was Alice Cogswell, whose condition had exercised such an influence upon the early history of the Institution, and who graduated in the year 1824, an accomplished well-educated young lady, the idol of her family and friends. Another was Sophia Fowler, of Guilford, a young woman of extraordinary intellectual abilities, who graduated in 1821, at the age of twenty-three, after four years of instruction, and who soon thereafter became the beloved wife of the man, who, in choosing her in preference to all others of her sex, honored the deaf-mute women of the land, by linking the name of one of them, with that of him who has been their gr atest benefactor.

Before the end of the year 1817, the number of pupils had increased so much that an additional teacher was required. Then Dr. Gallaudet struck the key note of a practice which continued to the close of his administration in the year 1830, viz., the employment of no one as a teacher who had not either received a liberal educat on to enable him to analyze the principles of philology and of mental philosophy to such an extent as to make him competent to work out the miracle of giving a language to persons bereft of it by nature, or who had, by reason of his own training as a deaf-mute, been subjected to the processes required to be employed upon others. Of his thirteen assistants, corresponding in number to the thirteen years that he remained at the head of the Institution, nine, viz: Wm. C. Woodbridge, Isaac Orr, Lewis Weld, who became his immediate successor as principal in the year 1830, William W. Turner who succeeded Mr. Weld as principal in the year 1854, Harvey Prindle Peet, who became connected with the Asylum in 1822, and was for several years, not only a teacher in the Educational department, but also the incumbent of the responsible position of taking charge of the domestic department, in which, while carrying out Mr. Gallaudet's views, he was able to relieve him of the details of providing for and managing the household, a position which, immediately after Mr. Gallaudet's resignation, he relinquished to become the principal of the New York Institution, Horatio N. Brinsmade, Elizur T. Washburn, David Ely Bartlett, and Charles Rockwell were graduates of Yale College, and four, Laurent Clerc, who was Mr. Gallaude 's assistant, from the first, and Wilson Whiton, George H. Loring and Fisher Ames Spofford, who were among the earlier pupils, were deaf-mutes. The result was splendid teaching and splendid results, and though the subsequent labors of Dr. Harvey Prindle Peet in the New York Institution and of other gentlemen connected with him, tended to lessen the labor of invention and produce greater certainty of uniformity of attainment, there has seldom been a more brilliant period in an American Institution than that which ela sed, when the Institution in Hartford was presided over by the founder of the American System

And what is this system? It is to follow Nature. The deaf-mute thinks in pictures, expresses himself in a language of gestures which is essentially pictorial, and is a born imitator. The whole progression in his case is from the known to the unknown, and, from the starting point to the end, there is a successive development, first of ideas through signs, then of written language, then of grammar, then of the branches of knowledge accessible to his mind, both through signs and alphabetical language, then of lip-reading, then of speech. Of this system Mr Gallaudet laid the foundations deep and broad It was in no sense an exclusive system. Into it could be grafted ev rything that could be of benefit in the education of the deaf and dumb, and it is a system from which, by allowing it to become exclusive, by allowing it to degenerate into any of the isms which have flourished for a time in this day and generation, we cannot permanently depart, witho t lasting injury to the cause of deaf-mute instruction, or to the happiness of those who are its subjects.

There are many theories, like many varieties of the same kind of fruit, but none of them will amount to any thing unless, like scions on some sturdy stock, they are made to harmonize with some fundamental principle. It is this foundation work, for which we honor the great Gallaudet. The system of Heinicke in Germany, which was contemporary with that of De L'Epee in France, and took the radically different ground that speech was essential to language, and that the use of signs was an impediment to its acquisition, has lately met with great favor in this country as well as in those parts of Europe where De L'Epee's and Sicard's theories originally prevailed, but the system of the latter as perfected by Gallaudet and his disciples, has proved so elastic, so provides for the combination with it of complementary methods, and is so thoroughly based upon sound reason, that it needs no prophetic ken to feel assured, that the two originally antagonistic systems will eventually be merged together, like the Rhone and the Arve, which, flowing side by side for miles, in distinct streams of strikingly different color, are eventually mingled together, in one mighty volume of undistinguishable waters.

We cannot claim Dr. Gallaudet, (as since he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws he has been usually called), as belonging exclusively to us. Providence had need of him as a pioneer in other directions, and so, when he had raised up men to carry on his work, and found that his physical powers were no longer equal to the strain imposed upon him, he quietly retired, and gave to the cause of the insane an impulse and a direction which brought back Christ as a healer of the mind diseased; to the cause of education, a new point of departure, in establishing the fact that the teacher, quite as often as other professional men, needed special training; to the cause of the slave, a peculiar hope that the land of his fathers would be regenerated by his returning to it, in freedom; and to the cause of the young, books on Scriptural biography, on the soul, on Natural Theology and on other subjects, which are to-day better than any other books I know occupying the same field.

I feel as if I had not done justice to one, to whom, within the limits allowed me, perhaps no one could do justice, as if I had only stated impressions, and had not gone sufficiently into detail, to make others fully realize what he was, but I believe that my impressions are not confined to myself, and that in what I have said, I have only voiced your feelings and the feelings of all who have known of him. The deaf-mutes of this country and all their teachers revere his great name. On one occasion in his life time, which will never fade from my memory, he and Mr. Clerc were each presented with a massive silver pitcher and salver of exquisite workmanship, subscribed for by the deaf-mutes of New England, and the scene when those two joint pioneers made response to the touching sentiments of the deaf-mute orators, Fisher Ames Spofford, and George H. Loring, who had been their own pupils, was one of the most affecting that it has ever been my lot to witness. The place was the Centre Church of Hartford, which was filled from floor to gallery. The time was the 26th of September, 1850. The reply of Dr. Gallaudet was so appropriate and beautiful, that it ought to be published in pamphlet form, and preserved by every deaf-mute in the country.

A little less than a year from that time, on the 10th of September, 1851, his spirit returned to God who gave it. There was mourning among his friends and neighbors; there was mourning among the poor and afflicted of every degree; but there was greater mourning among all that large class of persons to whom he either directly or, through his disciples, teaching in the different Institutions for the deaf in this country, had brought all that makes life desirable.

Monuments have been erected to his memory and to that of Laurent Clerc, on the grounds of the American Asylum, at Hartford, by the grateful deaf-mutes of this country. Through his eldest son and namesake, who, by his pastoral labors as Rector of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, and as General Manager of the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes, has done more than any other man for securing religious privileges to the educated deaf, and comfort and hope for the aged and infirm among them, his name has been perpetuated in that splendid charity, the Gallaudet Home for Deaf-Mutes. And the time is not distant, when a striking memorial, in the form of a statue in bronze, for which his deaf-mute friends will have raised ten thousand dollars, will be unveiled on the grounds of the National College for Deaf-Mutes in Washington, over which his spirit may be said to preside, in the person of his youngest son. But the grandest monument to his fame, the most lasting memorial of his goodness has been erected in the lives and in the hearts of the deaf-mutes of America.

Secretary Frisbee then stepped to the platform, and read letters of regret from Governor Ames, Mayor Russell, of Cambridge; Sarah Fuller, principal of the Boston Deaf and Dumb School; Colonel Charles H. Taylor, of the *Globe*; Thomas Browisky, Washington, and others.

Mrs. Minerva Follett, of Woonsocket, R. I., a deaf-mute, recited a poem composed for the occasion and elicited great applause.

Votes of thanks were tendered the Mayor and municipal government for the use of the hall, to the representatives of the press, to the police commissioners, who had detailed officers without making the usual charge, to the interpreter, to the chairman and various other persons connected with the jubilee.

Mr. Alvah W. Orcutt, at this juncture, stepped forward and in a neat speech presented a purse ($27.25), which had been recently subscribed to Chairman Chase in recognition of his work in making the jubilee a success. Mr. Chase feelingly acknowledged the compliment.

This closed the proceedings, and after prayer by William Bailey, the assemblage adjourned.

In the evening, quite a number gathered at the "Ephphatha Club" rooms, the Sherman House parlors, and other places where conversation was enjoyed until nearly midnight.

A sketch of the above mentioned club will be published in the JOURNAL soon.

On Sunday religious services were held and communion administered by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet in the Church of the Good Shepherd, in the morning; and, in the afternoon Dr. I. L Peet preached to the deaf-mutes at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. A prayer meeting, which was participated in by several prominent deaf mutes was held at eight o'clock P.M.

JUBILEE NOTES.

The Jubilee was a great success.

There were present deaf-mutes from every State in New England.

Maine was represented by Hiram P. Hunt, Misses Fifield, Proctor, Messrs. Littlefield, Martin, Marr, and others.

New Hampshire was present in the persons of Frank P. Blodgett, Almos Smith, and others.

The delegates from Connecticut included Prof. and Mrs. Weeks, Miss Kate Miller, H. M. Fairman, R. Newton Parsons, Fred Walker, George A. Simpson, etc.

Massachusetts had the greatest number of delegates. There were Messrs. Tillinghast, Krause, Magee, Wellington, Mrs. Frisbee, Mr. and E J. Livingstone and wife, Howard Mayberry and wife and sister, C. H. Greene, John Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Finnimore, Mr. and Mrs. Burrncker, Miss Wordell, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Arthur H. Wells, Samuel Rowe and wife, Frank Crossman, John Poor, H. Jordan, and scores of others whose names we cannot recall.

Those from Rhode Island were John F. Donnelly and wife, Oscar Kinsman and wife, Joseph H. Donnelly, Miss Sprague, Mr. Lester, Walter Eddy, and a good many more.

Mr. Cullingworth, of Philadelphia, did a thriving business in Centennial badges and books.

Messrs Waters, Sonneborn, Alexander, Hutton and Tresch, were among the New Yorkers in attendance.

Hon. E. C. Carrigan, *Chairman* of the Deaf-Mute Commission of the State Board of Education of Massachusetts, exchanged greetings with a party of deaf-mutes in the Parker House on Saturday evening. Mr. Carrigan can talk on his fingers very readily and gave much pleasure to the deaf-mutes by the interest he showed in their welfare.

The genial John Theodore Trickett is now the editor and proprietor of a weekly and daily paper.—*The Kingman (Kan.) Morning News.*

COLLEGE CHRONICLE.

The Gallaudet Centennial.

THE GYM ELECTIONS.

Small Talk.

(From our Washington Correspondent.)

Saturday, D cember 10 h being the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, the founder of the first deaf-mute school in this country, the students deemed it desirable that the event should be observed in a fitting manner. Accordingly the students of the college, the older pupils of the Kendall School, the faculty with their families, many graduates and other deaf friends of the College gathered in the College chapel at eight o'clock in the evening. The meeting was called to order by Mr Goldberg, '88, Chairman of the committee of arrangements. Dr. Fay was called to take the chair, which he did with a few appropriate remarks. Prof. Porter called requested to give his recollections of Rev. Dr. Gallaudet. The profesor said that although he was not connected with the Hartford School while Mr. Gallaudet was its head, yet he had seen him frequently, and had been once present at a meeting for the purpose of raising funds to purchase the freedom of the children of Abdul Rhadaman, which was addressed by Mr. Gallaudet. He described his personal appearance and manner and bore high testimony to his personal virtues. Professor Porter was succeeded by Mr. Gross, '88, who said that, although it was not generally known, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet was not only the first teacher of the deaf in this country, but also the first minister who devoted his entire time to the religious welfare of the insane. Mr. Gallaudet was for nearly twelve years after his retirement from the principalship of the Hartford School and up to a few months before his death, the chaplain of the Hartford Retreat for the insane. Mr. Gross related an incident which occurred during this period, which, although well worth the space, is too long to reproduce here. Mr. Ballard, of the Kendall School, was the next speaker. He said that he was a little better off than the Frenchman, who, when asked if he had seen Napoleon, replied, "No, Monsieur, unfortunately no; but I have a cousin, who came *very* near seeing him," for he, like Pope could say "*Virgilium tantum vide.*" He said that Rev. Dr. Gallaudet was an exceedingly good signmaker, and many of the most expressive signs now in use were first employed by him. We, deaf mutes have a heritage of no mean value in our beautiful language of signs, which it should be our honest pride to keep in all its purity, and it is greatly to be regretted that there was no fixed standard which would correct the inaccuracies and corruptions which are rapidly arising. Prof. Hotchkiss next took the floor, and delivered a warm eulogy upon the character and work of Mr. Gallaudet, and was followed by Miss Elliott, '92, who delivered in very graceful signs, Mr. Gallaudet's fine imitation of Collins' ode beginning:

"How sleep the good who sink to rest."

Dr. Fay said that no act of Rev. Dr. Gallaudet's life had done more to elevate the deaf in the estimation of the world than his marrying a deaf-mute. Mr. Gallaudet married his wife, because he loved her, and because he believed her in every way worthy of his love, and this was the first time that the intellectual equality of the deaf was ever openly recognized. Dr. Fay then called upon President Gallaudet, who had arrived from Hartford during the progress of the meeting in response to our invitation. Dr. Gallaudet said a few words in his own inimitable way, saying that he had been the recepient of numerous invitations for the evening, but had accepted ours, not because he loved the deaf of other cities less, but those of Washington more.

The audience then adjourned to the students' dining room, where refreshments were served. Then a few charades were acted by Messrs. Van Allen, '89, and Beadell, '91, the most successful one being on the name of the well-known opera, "The Pirates of Penzance." A placard announcing the terms on which Tabitha and Prudence Penn, the maiden aunts of William Penn, were willing to furnish pies to a famishing public, constituted "*the pie rates of Penn's aunts.*" The rest of the evening was spent in playing various old fashioned games and the very pleasant gathering broke up at 11:30.

During the past week the two members of the Senior Class, who were candidates for the position of captain of the gymnasium, alternately, led the dumb-bell drill, and on Friday after the election of a captain took place. Only the four upper classes were entitled to vote, and quite a number of students, having mistaken the time of voting were not present, so the vote stood 11 to 10 in favor of Mr. Boland, who was accordingly declared elected. Some of the friends of the defeated candidate wished another election to be held, on the ground that all of the students were not aware of the intention to hold an election that afternoon, but the unsuccessful candidate refused to consent to the arrangement. Messrs. Hemstreet, '89, Bush, '90, and Marsh, '91 were elected platoon captains by their respective classes, and the gymnasium classes will now proceed in earnest to the work of the year.

At a meeting of the students last Monday, the following committee was appointed to devise some entertainment to enliven the monotony of the holidays: Messrs. Gross, '88, Van Aden, '89, Harah, '89, Torp, '90, Regensberg, '90, Beadell, '91, Kauffman, 91, Taylor, '92, and McIntosh, '92. It has been decided to give a shadow pantomime, and the occasion will be a successful one, if every one will do his share towards making it so.

Manager Sullivan, of the Washington Base Ball Club, visited the College last Friday, to arrange a game of foot-ball between the Kendalls and the Georgetown College team. The game is to take place on December 20th, in the Washington Base Ball Park. If the game proves a financial success, Mr. Sullivan says an effort will be made to induce the Harvard and Yale teams to play here during the holidays. It is not very likely that the Harvard and Yale will play, but the Kendalls are "willin'."

SMALL TALK.

The new gymnasium uniforms have arrived, and while they do not fit as well as the old ones did, they are certainly an improvement as far as wear and comfort are concerned.

Our tower clock is going once more, the works having been put in thorough repair.

The Executive Committee of St. Paul's Guild held a meeting last Wednesday, but no business of importance was transacted.

Our Ephphatha Sunday School held a concert last Sunday, the subject being "Joy."

Dec. 12, 1887. VAN.

Philadelphia Reception.

The Pennsylvania Institution was a scene of merriment on Tuesday evening, the occasion being a reception given under the same auspices as the celebration in St. George's Hall on the previous evening.

It was opened to the deaf-mute public, the only necessary credentials being the ticket, which could be purchased for fifty cents.

Nearly all the deaf-mutes of Philadelphia were on hand, and enjoyed themselves in social converse, games, dancing, etc.

At half-past nine, a collation was served in the study-room of the male pupils.

A long table stretched half the length of the room, and was loaded with delicacies that were sampled by the guests.

The menu consisted of oysters (raw and fried), jellies, assorted cake, ice-cream and coffee.

The pupils enjoyed a similar repast in their dining-rooms, each boy escorting a young miss and doing the honors of the table in her behalf. It was a great treat to them, as they are permitted to mingle together and enjoy each other's society only on extraordinary occasions.

Principal Crouter was assisted by the officers and teachers in looking after the welfare of the guests and of the pupils.

Mr. Gilpin, of the Board of Directors, was present, as was also Prof. A. Graham Bell.

Among those from outside we noticed, Rev. and Mrs. Syle and son, Eddie Syle, Mr. Cullingworth, his sister and his pretty little daughter, Mabel, Thomas Breen and wife, with their little nine-months-old darling, Mr. and Mrs. Elwell and their sweet little infant, Mr. Lentz, Miss Eva Post, Mr. and Mrs. Heyman, of New York; Miss Levering, Mr. W. L. Waters, of New York; and Josie Goldman, of Ohio; Miss Tessie Glenn, Mr. E. Souweine, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Susie McKinney, Mrs. Paullin, Mrs. Rocap, Mr. Moroney, Katie Shieck, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Mrs Leiserohn, Mr and Mrs. Roop, Miss Effie Parker, H. S. Stevenson, Rev. J. M. Koehler, Miss Little, Thomas Delp, John D. Zeigler and wife, Miss McGann, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy McCarthy, Solomon Bacharach, Henry Blanckensee and Miss Salinger, James S. Reider, Messrs. Zell, Miles, Houston, Slifer, and a great many more that your tired and sleepy correspondent can not recall.

The guests dispersed at about half-past eleven pleased with the courtesies of the committee and happy with the pleasure of the entertainment.

COMING EVENTS.

There will be a social gathering at the hall of the Clerc Literary Association on the 15th.

On December 19th, Dr. E. M. Gallaudet will deliver a lecture in the chapel of the Institution, in aid of the Gallaudet Centennial Memorial Fund. The price of admission will be 25 cents. Subject—"The Ideal Inn." It will be held under the auspices of the Clerc Literary Association.

A literary entertainment will be given by the same association on December 22d. The programme will be: Remarks, by the President, William Miles; an address, by Thomas Breen; Humorous Reading, by William G. Harrison; Recitation, by Miss Eva Post; Essay, by James S. Reider; Humorous Reading, by William R Cullingworth; Declamation, by George Slifer; and, Debate on the subject: "Resolved, That the reduction of the tariff, as recommended by President Cleveland, is expedient." Messrs. Daniel Paul and Jerome T. Elwell will uphold the affirmative, while Messrs William McKinney and Samuel G. Davidson will battle for the negative. Each debator is allowed five minutes to present his arguments.

Philadelphia

Gallaudet Centennial Celebration.

REV. H. W. SYLE'S ORATION.

On Monday evening, December 12th, the deaf-mutes of Philadelphia assembled in St. George's Hall, corner of 13th and Arch Streets, to celebrate the centennial of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet.

The affair was under the joint auspices of the Clerc Literary Association of All Souls' Church, the De L'Epee Association of St. Francis de Sales Mission, and the officers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf.

The Committee was composed of Rev. Henry Winter Syle, Chairman; Samuel G. Davidson, Secretary; Thomas Breen, Treasurer; and Messrs A. L. E. Crouter, Rev. E. V. Lebreton, R. M. Zeigler, J. T. Elwell, W. A. Miles, W. Weaver, J. S. Reider, J. A. Roop, W. Fields.

At eight o'clock the tramp of many feet echoed on the stairway and a moment later the supervisors of the Institution appeared followed by the gray-coated pupils, each with a Gallaudet Centennial Badge pinned to his coat. The boys had hardly been seated when the girls were ushered in and directed to seats on the opposite side of the hall. They, too, wore Gallaudet badges. This influx filled the hall to repletion.

On the front of the speaker's desk was an oil portrait of Gallaudet, painted by John Carlin, the deaf mute artist, of New York City.

Seated on the platform were Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, Messrs. Gilpin and Morris, all directors of the Philadelphia Institution, Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone. Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, President of the National Deaf-Mute College; Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, of New York; Prof. Weston Jenkins, Principal of the New Jersey State School for Deaf Mutes; Rev. Mr. Danforth, of the Congregational Church of Philadelhia, and Rev. Henry Winter Syle, Missionary to the Deaf of Pennsylvania.

The Chairman, Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, at a few minutes past eight opened the meeting with a few remarks pertinent to the occasion, and then introduced Rev. Mr. Danforth who offered prayer, which was interpreted by Principal Crouter, of the Philadelphia Institution.

The Committee had invited Mr. J. A. Logan, of Pittsburg, Pa., as principal speaker on the occasion, but Mr. Logan declined at the eleventh hour. Prof. Amos G. Draper, of the deaf mute College at Washington, was communicated with by telegraph, and he consented to deliver the eulogy on Gallaudet. But, although "man proposes, God disposes," and Mr. Draper was placed *hors du combat* by a bilious attack, and consequently could not keep his promise.

Rev. H. W. Syle agreed to take Mr. Draper's place, but only had a few hours to prepare his address, which was largely made up of extracts from his "History of Deaf-Mute Education."

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—He whom we commemorate this evening had a many-sided character, a depth of culture and a width of sympathy, that made him a leader in many causes, a pioneer in not a few. His is no narrow title to admiration and grateful remembrance. But it was to one cause he gave the best years of his fresh and vigorous manhood; in this one cause he was most truly at once a pioneer and a leader; in this service his sons have followed him, each taking up and extending his work in one of its two branches—one for the intellect and one for the soul. Thus, many as are the classes he befriended, it is with the deaf that the name of Gallaudet is most closely associated; it is among the deaf that his memory is held in veneration which can not be excelled; and it was by the deaf that the idea has long been cherished of commemorating the Centennial of his birth, and by them, and those associated with them by their calling, that this commemoration has been arranged.

The Committee, however, desired to take no narrow view of the occasion, but to invoke the co-operation of hearing gentlemen competent to do justice to Gallaudet's life and character, both by special study and familiarity with this department of his labors, and also by well deserved reputation for general culture and eminence in their own chosen fields. In this we have been singularly fortunate in obtaining the presence of such men as on one hand the venerable Chairman, the Reverend Dr. Seiss, who has shown himself equally at home among the secrets of the pyramids, the truths of Christian revelation, and the problems arising in the education of the deaf; and on the other hand Dr. Bell, who, amid his marvellously successful efforts to annihilate the limits which space presents to the transmission of the human voice, has not ceased to maintain a warm and active interest in those to whom his earlier labors were devoted in teaching them to receive the disused speech and to follow with appreciative eye the moving lips.

Fortunate in this respect, the Committee have been equally unfortunate in obtaining as the spokesman of the deaf, a worthy representative of their own number. First a distinguished graduate of the Pennsylvania Institution, the first Pennsylvanian to graduate from the National Deaf-Mute College, for some time principal of the Institution near Pittsburg, Mr. James H. Logan was invited and all but positively promised to come; but little more than a week ago he informed us his business engagements would prevent. We then turned to a gentleman who though not a Pennsylvanian, was singularly fitted to speak, even on such short notice of Gallaudet, from long and intimate acquaintance with his family and who morever possesses a charming diction and graceful delivery—Prof. Draper, of the National Deaf-Mute College. He kindly accepted and set about preparing an address. But last Friday night we were grieved to learn that he had been taken suddenly ill, and not only could not come himself, but could not even complete his manuscript. In this emergency, after two other gentlemen had been asked and declined, the committee finally devolved upon its Chairman the duty of not filling, but standing in the breach; though with the understanding that the very limited time, and the duties of the intervening Sunday would allow him only to present a dry sketch of Dr. Gallaudet's life, with no attempt at a fitting tribute of his character.

Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet well deserves to be honored in this his native city, where he was born just a century ago, on the 10th of December, 1787. He came of a Huguenot family; his great grandfather, Peter Elihu Gallaudet, just another century earlier came from Rochelle in France, where he was the minister of a Protestant church, and joined the Huguenot settlement at New Rochelle, a few miles from New York.

The grandson of this refuge for conscience-sake, Peter W. Gallaudet, married Jane Hopkins, daughter of Thomas Hopkins, a descendant of one of the first settlers of Hartford. Their son, Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, thus united in his veins, as in his character, the vivacity and tact of France and the caution and persistence of New England. The family were for a time settled in Philadelphia, young Gallaudet being a first cousin of the late Mrs. Bird, whose munificent charities have linked her name with that of St. Stephen's Church, the parish which, by a singular coincidence, for many years gave a home to the mission among the deaf. But when he was twelve or thirteen years old, they removed to Hartford, which was henceforth the home from which no inducement could draw him.

His college classmate and biographer, the Rev. Heman Humphrey, D.D., says "He grew up a sprightly and promising boy. His correct deportment, his amiable temper, his sparkling eye, and his studious habits, gave early promise of the high distinction which awaited him in classical attainments, and in the improvement of those native talents which prepared him for such eminent usefulness in after life." Among his papers was found a "Reverie" written in his boyhood, upon "the various causes which had contributed to break the golden chain which once bound together the whole family of man;" towards its end is found the following remarkable anticipation of the language of signs, by the use of which, so much of his usefulness was achieved: "Before the millenium arrives, will one language prevail and swallow up the rest, or will mankind agree to form a universal language? What shall this universal language be? Is there already one provided by Nature herself, easy of acquisition, universal in its application, and which demands neither types nor papers?"

Young Gallaudet graduated from Yale College in 1805 with the highest honors, though the youngest among such classmates as the Rev. Dr. Samuel F. Jarvis, Heman Humphreys, Gardiner Spring and John M. Whiton. He then studied law for a year, but his health failing after another year of literary studies, he spent two or more as a tutor at Yale, and then entered a mercentile house. At this point of his life his thoughts were strongly directed to spiritual affairs; he made a public profession of faith in Christ, united with the Congregational church, and devoted himself to the sacred ministry. Completing the theological course at Andover, in 1814, he was invited to the pastorate of several parishes. But God was calling him into a field as yet unfilled, and to labors truly missionary in character, though performed at home. How singularly was his course of life, which had perhaps seemed fragmentary and unsatisfactory, ordered as a preparation of a duty now to be discharged. His natural ability, his academical, legal and theological acquirements, and his experience in teaching, would all find use in the task of introducing and developing a system of education of the deaf for whom there was as yet not one school in America.

Something had indeed been done for them in Europe, but this is no time to review so long and detailed a history. Suffice it to say that from time to time during centuries, in various lands,—Spain, Italy, France, Germany, Holland and England—attempts were made by all sorts of methods and more or less successfully, with a few favored individuals. The most distinguished Englishman who made the experiment was the Rev. Dr. Wallis, a professor at Oxford, eminent as a mathematician, a grammarian, and as one of the divines who represented the Puritan Party in the Church of England at the Savoy Conference. The system by which he taught several children beginning in 1661, was described in some letters mainly in the Transactions of the Royal Society. Finally the private schools, kept by one person, and receiving the rich only, developed into public institutions for the masses of the people, sustained by the Government, or by benevolent contribution. On the continent of Europe such institutions became quite numerous, most of them springing from the school begun by Heinicke in Germany, and De L'Epee in France, both about the year 1760. Nearly at the same time Thomas Braidwood, a teacher of elocution at Edinburgh, began teaching deaf children; he was largely indebted to Wallis' publication. His school attracted great attention from the most learned men, such as Dr. Samuel Johnson and drew pupils even from America. In 1783, he removed to Hackney, a suburb of London.

The accounts perserved of Braidwood's pupils allow that he was a skillful and successful teacher; that his art was gainful, appears from one lady's spending $7,500. to have her son under him ten years. This lady's compassion for the mothers unable to meet such a heavy expense enlisted her friends in the establishment of a public school in 1792. Braidwood's nephew, Joseph Watson, obtained the Head Mastership, and handed it down to his son and grandson, the last of whom resigned in 1878. Similarly the schools projected elsewhere had to come for their heads, to the family which alone possessed their art; small wonder that the family strove to keep so profitable a secret to themselves.

In America, meantime, the deaf were not unnoticed, nor the possibility of their education unknown though traces of them are few. The Pennsylvania *Magazine* of February, 1776, a copy of which was lately presented to the Institution at Philadelphia, gave a cut of a two-hand alphabet which differs somewhat from that now known as the British; the accompanying article, though hinting at its possible convenience for the deaf, spoke of it manly as the means of amusement for the hearing, just as De L'Epee alluded to the smallest school-boys, in his early days, "talking with both hands from one end of the class to the other."

And Dr. William Thornton, of Philadelphia, in 1793, published some remarks on "Teaching the Deaf to Speak." But many years elapsed before the steps were taken which led to the establishment of the first school for the deaf in America. In the city of Hartford dwelt one of the most eminent surgeons of the time, Dr. Mason Fitch Cogswell. To him, among other children, there was born a lovely daughter named Alice. Hardly had she completed her second year, when a severe illness destroyed her hearing, and her speech faded away and was almost entirely lost before she was four years old. Her disposition was sweet, and her mind responded readily to such efforts as could be made for its development; still her progress was painfully behind that of her hearing playmates of her own age. Among these were the younger children of the Gallaudet family, her next-door neighbor; and one day as the child, now about eight years old, was playing in their garden, she met their elder brother, Thomas, then a theological student. Catching with native quickness and impressiveness her instructive gesture-talk, he skillfully managed to make her understand the few and simple characters of the word "hat" represented the article he held in his hand.

Following up this beginning, he succeeded in teaching her many words and even sentences; and when his own studies called him away, the work was continued by her own family and other friends aided by one of Sicard's books, which Dr. Cogswell procured from Paris. Alice was enabled to attend with her sisters the private school of the accomplished and amiable Miss Lydia Huntley, better known as Mrs. Sigourney, from whose pen we have several beautiful poems suggested by this fair pupil—one of which will be recited this evening.

Up to this time we know of only three deaf-mutes in America, who had been sent on the then long and dangerous voyage across the Atlantic to be educated. Dr. Cogswell's inquiries discovered no less than eighty-four deaf persons in Connecticut, and his representations had such influence that at a meeting held at his house on April 13th, 1815, it was resolved to send a suitable person to Europe to learn the art of instructing the deaf, and upon his returning to open a school. Mr. Gallaudet was universally regarded as the man for the mission; and in a few weeks he set sail.

Four months was spent in learning that the doors of the British schools were "barred with gold, nor opened but to golden keys." The Committees, however willing, found to their mortification and regret that the secret was securely held by the Braidwood family. But on his arrival in London Mr. Gallaudet had met the Abbe Sicard, the ingenious successor of the benevolent De L'Epee at Paris, who was exhibiting his pupils, Massieu and Clere; and received a polite invitation to visit his famous school. Its methods had been declared by the venerated philosopher, Dougal Stewart, superior to those of Braidwood, as being of a higher nature and capable of more extensive usefulness. Mr. Gallaudet, therefore proceeded to Paris after spending the winter in study at Edinburgh, where Stewart's young and eloquent successor in the sphere of Moral Philosophy, Dr. Thomas Brown, studied with him the letters of Alice Cogswell, and one day declared, "If I were not engaged in my duties at the University I know of no pursuit in which I could take more delight than in the instruction of the deaf and dumb."

At Paris, he enjoyed every facility for learning the methods used from the lowest class to the highest, and received special lessons, if not from Sicard himself (which is donbtful) certainly from Clerc, Massieu and Paulmier. He had already grasped, from Sicard's book, the theory of the system. To put it into practice in America, he perceived the desirability of taking home with him as his right hand man, some one who had, by long experience, acquired a thorough familiarity with details, and could at leisure impart them to himself and to his assistants: and who was himself deaf, and thus an exponent of its success. Such a man he found in Laurent Clerc; and with this coadjutor he returned after an absence of fifteen months.

Meantime, Dr. Cogswell and other friends had procured subscriptions and a charter for the "Connecticut Asylum," the next eight months were devoted to preparations for its opening, which included journeys as far as Boston, Albany and Philadelphia.

The interest thus excited led to the establishment of the Pennsylvania Institution in this city three years later.

The school at Hartford was opened in April, 1817.

Thus began thirteen years of arduous toil in the maintenance of the establishment. A grant of land, the proceeds of which formed a liberal endowment was made by Congress, in 1819-20, and the name of the school was in consequence changed to the "American Asylum." It was first thought this one school would suffice for the whole country, but others sprang up almost immediately and carried off temporarily or permanently, some of the best of the teachers whom Mr. Gallaudet, with Mr. Clerc's valuable help had carefully trained. Clerc himself was spared for six months to set on a firm footing the Pennsylvania Institution, and on his return, Lewis Weld, a son-in-law of Dr. Cogswell, went there till recalled to succeed Gallaudet.

Unfortunately Mr. Gallaudet was compelled to the last, even when presiding over eight instructors and one hundred and forty pupils himself to teach a class, and worn out by toil, in 1830, his failing health forced him to resign; but he continued ever helpful and honored as the Father of the Deaf.

The pupils received in those early days, were a class far harder to control and teach than the children who now fill our schoolrooms. Many of them were men and women grown; out of the 31 admitted in 1817, 15 were over 19 years of age, one being 40; 18 were born deaf, and 9 lost their hearing under four years of age.

Persons left to grow up to such years of physical maturity, without moral training, had formed habits difficult to alter, and had often been weakly indulged, so that to reduce them to discipline was a task, demanding all Mr. Gallaudet's tact and authority.

Ananecodote, communicated by Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, shows his presence of mind. He was standing by the dinner table, whenin darted an unruly boy, who snatched up a knife and rushed at him. There was no escape, and, with his delicate frame, no chance in a hand to hand conflict. Throwing open his breast, he bared hisbosom and bade the boy strike,—abashed, he threw the weapon down.

These facts throw light at once upon the severity of his labors and upon his choice of means, his high estimate of the use of signs, in preference to attempting to teach written language without their aid and to spending time on articulation. Experience only confirmed him in this view, which he ably defended long after he retired from active teaching, in opposition to those who with Horace Mann would have banished signs on the plea of their hindering the mastery of the English. He was of a deeply religious nature, and regarded it as of the highest importance to secure moral influence and spiritual development at the earliest possible day; this he believed could only speedily and effectually be done through signs. He is claimed to have been the first to use public prayer in signs with the assembled school.

Although below the medium height and slightly built, he was a perfect master, as well as an enthusiastic student of the language of gestures, as some interesting anecdotes remain to prove. With a bright pupil he would fold his arms and relate even a long narrative solely by the motions of his head, and the play of his mobile and expressive features. He ascertained from an uneducated deaf-mute, eighty years old, his last wishes respecting his property; and subdued by a simple and solemn prayer a stubborn mute. Most pathetic of all, he stood by the bedside of Alice Cogswell in her heart broken delirium after her father's death; fixed her wondering eye by the simple sign of the "Wounded Hand," and calmed and soothed that poor stricken lamb, as he commended her to the Good Shepherd, so that when she shortly after closed her eyes, her end was peace.

After leaving the Institution Dr. Gallaudet occupied himself largely in writing. His publications were, addresses and reports in behalf of the deaf and of various benevolent enterprises; magazine articles on the principles and practice of education; and books for children, and religious subjects, or to aid in the study of the English language. The "Youth's Book on Natural Theology" and some of the "Scripture Biography" were translated into Russian, and "The Child's Book on the Soul" into French, German, modern Greek, Chinese, Siamese, and other languages.

The Hartford school for the deaf is said to have been, with the exception of a small hospital for the insane in Virginia, the first institution for a special class in this country. Its success, in the face of great difficulties and discouragements, may, his son, President E. M. Gallaudet declares, "be said to have afforded the inspiration for all systematic philanthropic efforts in America." Many enterprises grew out of his own work, or were due to his suggestion, or indebted to his advocacy; and the list of schools, colleges and societies which strove to secure his services is long and most remarkable. But he refused all invitations that would have taken him away from Hartford or interfered much with the use of his pen. For seven years he was the unpaid chaplain of of the county jail, and and in June, 1838, after having long urged provision for the spiritual care of the insane, he became the first chaplain to this class, at the Retreat in Hartford, a charge he retained for the rest of his life.

The decision to abide in Hartford was due largely to regard for the education of his children, and for the happiness of his wife, whose own deafness only made him the more tender of her.

Fortunate indeed was she in the love and pride with which he ever regarded her; and as for him, for thirty years he found in her affection and her wisdom, repose from weariness and relief from care. "Seldom," says Henry Barnard, "has domestic life been blessed with so sweet an accord of temper, taste and views of family instruction and discipline, and by such a bright dower of clustering charities.

It was on September 10th, 1851, that after a long season of failing health he said, "I will go to sleep," and so gently breathed his last that the faithful daughter by his bedside knew it not. His memory lives in every heart, his monument is everywhere in the persons of all who have been benefitted by and through his labor; but the erection of some visible memorial was desired by those whom he educated. Accordingly, on September 6th, 1854, there was dedicated in front of the Institution where he labored, a graceful marble monument, noteworthy in that both the designs and and the cost were contributed by the deaf. The general plan was by Albert Newsan, but the bas relief was designed by John Carlin, who also delivered the oration at the dedication. Both these gentlemen were graduates of the Philadelphia Institution. The bas relief is an admirable representation of Dr. Gallaudet with of three first pupils; one of whom he teaches as she stands at his knee.

This conception, we understand, is to be embodied also in the bronze statue by D. C. French, to be erected in 1888, by contributions from the deaf and their friends throughout the land, on the grounds of the College at Washington. In the College his work of intellectual elevation of the deaf has reached a higher point in the hands of his younger son,—as it was given to the elder to take up and extend, in the mission of the church, his labors for their souls.

At the conclusion of Rev. Mr. Syle's address, four pretty girls from the Philadelphia Institution—Maggie McGinnis, Annie Sheddy, Ida Brooke, and Annie Schatz—recited in concerted signs a hymn composed by Gallaudet, "How Sleep the Good."

Prof. Bell was introduced, and delivered orally, with the aid of a few notes, his able and eloquent address. Prof. Weston Jenkins, of the New Jersey School, interpreting into signs for the benefit of the deaf-mutes.

Dr. Bell began by drawing attention to Raphael's celebrated picture in the Vatican at Rome of the two faces on one head. The sentiment of this picture had been so well and tersely described by Percy Byshee Shelley: "We look before and after." Taking this for a text, Dr. Bell went on to show the wonderful advances made in the education of the deaf.

We have sub-divided them into three classes: Where deafness occurs in adult life; where it comes on in childhood, and last, in infancy; or, in other words, the born deaf and dumb. Our forefathers confused consequences with causes. They classed those born deaf and dumb with idiots and the insane.

After showing how gradual was the awakening to a better knowledge of the intelligence in deaf and dumb minds, Dr. Bell went on to describe the different methods of teaching pursued in France, Germany and Great Britain.

Then he gave a graphic description of the great secrecy which Braidwood the elder displayed, who, after all, only copied the plan of Dr. Wallace, which had remained in disuse since 1670 until Braidwood revived it, a secrecy which compelled Dr. Gallaudet, when he went to Europe, to study in Paris under the Abbe Sicard instead of at Edinburgh.

Dr. Bell then gave an interesting account of the early difficulties Dr. Gallaudet met with in his ardor to teach the deaf and dumb, and how the course of his life was changed by the witnessing of the affliction of little Alice Cogswell, the daughter of his friend, Dr. Cogswell.

This brought Dr. Bell down to the question of modern schools, and he argued against centralization, instancing the fact that out of 15,000 children who were afflicted only 5,000 were being educated. Parents will not send their children away to a distant school, so the schools must be brought nearer to their homes. One large central establishment, if you like, said Dr. Bell, but plenty of little day schools scattered up and down wherever there are pupils enough to start one. He said we were reaping the harvest of the seed sown by Dr. Gallaudet. "Let us," he concluded, "honor the pioneer husbandman to whom we owe these waving sheaves from the rich soil of humanity."

When the applause which followed Prof. Bell's address had subsided, Miss Lillie Bicksler read in signs the poem about a deaf-mute child, entitled "Alice," written by Mrs. Sigourney, Dr. E. M. Gallaudet accompanying her *viva voce*.

Dr. E. M Gallaudet and Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet each made a few remarks, after which the meeting closed with the benediction by Rev. Dr. Seiss.

OHIO.

Gallaudet Day at Columbus and Dayton.

AN ACCIDENT.

Election of Officers.

(From our Columbus Correspondent.)

The 10th of December, the red letter day in the calendar of the deaf of this country, was celebrated here on Friday, the 9th.

At seven o'clock, all the pupils, most of the officers and teachers, and a few others assembled in the chapel to do honor to Gallaudet. The scene presented on the stage was a parlor in which were seated those who were to participate in the exercises. On each side near the foot lights, was a beautiful pyramid of flowers surmounted by the busts of De L'Epee and Sicard, while the arch was hidden by flags with here and there a chinese lantern. The large crayon portraits of Dr. and Mrs. Gallaudet were tastefully draped with flags. Over the former in evergreen were the letters, T. H. G. 1787–1887, while below it, on an easel, rested the portrait of his co-laborer, Clerc, also surrounded by the national colors.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. S. McChesney, D.D. He was followed by Miss Emma Kob, of the senior class, who recited in signs, Mrs. Sigourney's hymn, "Joy! I am a mute no more." Superintendent Pratt then spoke of "The Day we Celebrate." He gave a description of the progress of the past hundred years, contrasted the past with the present, and told us why we should celebrate the day throughout the land every year as long as there is a deaf person left to do it. Mr. R. P. McGregor gave a brief biographical sketch of Gallaudet and Rev. Benj. Talbot spoke of "Gallaudet as an Educator." He was followed by Robert Patterson, whose theme was "Gallaudet, the Man." His effort was a most glowing and eloquent tribute. It was the gem of the evening. Miss Georgiana Miller and Ernest Pershing, of the Second Academic, next recited Lauzerne Rae's hymn to Gallaudet in clear, graceful signs. Next on the programme was Mr. Ralph Atwood, who told how he had once been patted on the head by Gallaudet, and had at once sprouted an inch taller in consequence. Mr. A. B. Greener related an amusing story of Mrs Gallaudet illustrative of her kindness of heart and the exercises closed with the Doxology, rendered by little Eva Nutt and the benediction by Dr. McChesney,

It is safe to say that our pupils are pretty well informed as to the life and labors of Dr. Gallaudet, and have a fair idea of the man; who he was, what he did and why we celebrated his birthday.

Tis well.

On Saturday afternoon, the pupils were given a social in honor of the day.

The business that chiefly absorbed the members of the Columbus Deaf-Mute Literary Society at its regular meeting on Thursday, was the election of officers. Those that got there are as follows: President, J. E. Scott, (re-elected); Vice-President, Mrs. Joe Leib; Recording Secretary, Chas. McKeever; Corresponding Secretary, Jackson Bates; Sergeant-at-arms, Frank Minego (re-elected); Librarian, Mary Dundon (re-elected.

Miss Mollie Marks has returned to the city after an absence of several months, and resumed her old position in the domestic economy of Mr. Patterson's family.

Mr. P. P. Pratt met with a painful accident last Friday evening, after dark. As he was crossing Rich Street at Seventh on his way home, he was knocked down by a passing team, and the horse stepped on his foot, injuring it somewhat. It swelled up considerably, and he is obliged to use a cane at present in getting about. Much fast driving is indulged in on Rich Street, on account of the fine roadway, and such accidents are entirely too frequent there.

A number of the pupils go to Dayton on the 23th, to give an entertainment at the National Soldiers' Home.

Yesterday I accompanied Mr. R. Patterson to Dayton, where he was booked to deliver a lecture on Gallaudet before the Miami Deaf-Mute Literary Society. We found the society in a very flourishing condition. It was a nasty wet evening, but we found nearly all the members present with some who came from quite a distance. Among the latter were Miss Hallie Holland, of West Alexander; Mr. J. G. Miller, of Tippecanoe, and Miss Bessie Kirk, of Georgetown. It was a fine, intelligent and appreciative crowd that Mr. Patterson faced, and he was at his best and did ample justice to his subject, and when he concluded, he was presented with a pretty boquet. He brought back with $20 for the fund. Twelve dollars and fifty cents of that were received at the door, and the balance was individual subscriptions paid on the spot.

The Society has fine quarters at Trion Hall on Fifth Street. It is the finest hall that any deaf-mute society that I know of, can boast of.

All the mutes of Dayton are busy now. There is not an idle one among them.

M.

COLUMBUS O., Dec. 11, '87.

Dec 15 1887

FANWOOD.

William Henry Bishop's Party.

TWO DEATHS.

(*From our Fanwood Correspondent.*)

On the evening of Thursday last, the 8th of December, a little before the usual study hour, the students of the most advanced class departed for the house of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Bishop. On arriving at the door, Mr. Bishop met them with a pleasant smile and invited them to enter. The house is situated in an attractive quarter on West 153d Street, opposite Trinity Cemetery, between the Grand Boulevard and Tenth Avenue. Everything in the rooms looked so lovely and comfortable, that all the boys soon felt at home. At one side of the parlor Mr. Bishop, who is not only an instructor but one of the best known novelists and magazinists of the country, has his study. Here he devotes his leisure to writing his novels and romances, and to reading those of other authors. Shortly after the students' arrival, Misses Jean and Julia Ruggles, both pretty and accomplished young ladies, were introduced to them by the charming wife of the author. The students, one by one, entertained the company with comic speeches and stories, which caused much laughter. All seemed to enjoy them immensely. For the benefit of those who could not understand the sign-language, John H. Geary and Frank M. Houck acted as interpreters. As soon as the speeches were over, the students were treated to some delicious ice-cream, cake and liquid chocolate. The remaining part of the evening was spent chiefly in conversation. A vote of thanks was offered to Mr. and Mrs. Bishop for their generous invitation. The party broke up at half-past nine o'clock, and all bade their teacher a warm *au revoir*, after having had a very enjoyable evening. The kindness of the entertainers will be long remembered by those who were present at the party.

This week, we are obliged to chronicle the sad news of two deaths of our pupils. Both died on the same day—December 8th. The first was a little girl about six years of age better known as Baby Flanagan. Her death was caused by membranous croup. Her remains were interred in the Institution plot in Trinity Cemetery on Washington Heights. She is greatly missed among her playmates as well as the teachers and officers, whom her playfulness and innocent fun amused not a little. The next, was James Hennessy, born February 22, 1872, who followed about an hour and a half afterwards. He had been a pupil of the Institution for a number of years and for a long time wore a tube in his throat. His old throat trouble had recently increased to such an extent that his breathing power had become very much lessened and his constitution seriously impaired. Toward the latter result other causes also contributed.

After a consultation with three of the leading physicians of the city, it was determined that it was imperatively necessary that something should be done to improve his breathing power, and the attempt to do so was made on December 7th. It was perfectly successful, and he expressed himself as highly pleased with the result.

Much to the surprise of the physicians, however, he was seized with convulsions the day after the tube was inserted, became unconscious and died in spite of all that could be done for him. It is highly probable that serious organic changes had for some time been taking place in his internal organs in such a manner that they could not be recognized, and that they were entirely responsible for his death.

His funeral took place on the following Saturday at two o'clock P.M. The pupils were called into the chapel. The exercises were, in the absence of the Principal, conducted by Prof. Currier. The Twenty-third Psalm was beautifully but solemnly rendered in concerted signs by a choir of girls, after which Prof. Currier made a short address upon the life of the deceased and also called attention to the lessons taught by Death, at the conclusion of which Superintendent Brainerd read the Committal service which was given in signs by Prof. Currier. On the front seat sat the parents and a few relatives of the deceased. The coffin was plain, with a wreath of white flowers on top. After the rites were performed, the pupils filed down the aisle and passing the coffin took a farewell look at their schoolmate, whose remains lay lifeless and cold. The ceremonies were so touching and impressive that it caused many to shed tears.

Like the little girl, he was taken in a hearse to Trinity Cemetery, followed by the parents and relatives of the deceased in one carriage, and Superintendent Brainerd and the nurse in another, and buried in the Institution plot.

The boys have decided upon December 17th as the date for their pantomime, and they expect to eclipse all previous efforts.

The father and mother of Miss Georgie Decker, of Montgomery, N. Y. were in the city last week. They called on her last Friday, after which they departed for home, regetting that they could not prolong their visit in order to see their daughter enjoy herself at the Masquerade Ball of the Gallaudet Club.

At a grand fair in Music Hall, Tarrytown, N. Y., on the 7th and 8th instant, for the benefit of the Rectory Fund of St. Mark's Church. Prof. W. G. Jones gave afternoon and evening entertainments in the sign-language. The representations were over 108 in number, and included quadrupeds, birds, objects, fruits and flowers, comic stories, passions and emotions, etc. The fair was largely attended, and the sign representations were greatly appreciated. His pantomimes were interpreted audibly.

On account of the rain last Saturday, the hare and hounds did not make their chase. They were all ready to start, when a heavy rain began to fall and continued all the afternoon.

AQUILA.

Rome, N. Y.

HOW THE GALLAUDET CENTENNIAL WAS OBSERVED.

We notice that the toboggan slide is being put in order. Edd Gilbol, R. McGrath and F. Huffstater are anxious to try their new toboggan. They made it, and it is seven feet long, and is a beauty, equal to the average article bought at the stores.

There were two debates held before the "Lit" Saturday night, on the subjects: Resolved, "That traveling in America is more interesting than traveling in Europe," was the first subject debated upon. Clarence Boxley, in behalf of the affirmative, with his daring dash and vigor, furnished the audience with plenty of illustrations which answered the question, why America was more interesting for traveling. For instance, he cited the majestic roaring of Niagara Falls, commenting on its large number of visits received from high personages of the Old world as well as the New. The Mammoth Cave and the grand canons of the Colorado River came next in order, and the speaker kindly described the peculiarities relating to the former, bringing to light the hitherto faint recollections of that grand palace underground with its winding streams, its peaceful lakes, wherein eyeless fishes glide at will; the natural pillows of earth and stone; the whole extending over an area of 1350 square miles. He dwelt, with vivid description, on the interest the Great Lakes afford, on whose shores flourishing cities are situated. The Rocky Mountains, the ancient ruins discovered in Mexico, now attracted the attention of the audience, and as time did not permit, he wound up his short but choice speech, which, by the way, was full of interesting subjects, and well founded facts, giving the negative side just cause to tremble with fear. In answer came Charles Messinger, who took pains to contradict several of the statements uttered by his opponent. He did well in his long smooth speech, dwelling principally on the ancient ruins abounding in Europe, and a certain waterfall, the name of which he had forgotten. Next came Michael McGuiness, the faithful ally of the affirmative side, who in graceful signs rewarded the attention of the audience with illustrations, taking care that they were the most interesting. The St. Lawrence River, the Thousand Islands, our Hudson, the Wild West, and some of the wonders of South America, each received some comment from the considerate debators. Finally, Birney Fields mounted the platform as the last debator, upholding Europe in whatever glory that country basked. The Thames River and the Rhine, the Alps and Venice, of which he made untiring descriptions, were brought forward and the debate ended. Excitement ran high, hope mingled with fear, until the verdict of the judges was announced, to the surprise of some in favor of the Negative, by 5 to 0.

The next debate was "Resolved, That a brick house is more superior to a wooden one." The affirmative side was represented by L. D. Huffstater and Arthur Schubert, both of whom did their best in guarding brick, at the same time at the expense of some of their wits. They were well armed with the defense against the expected attack from their antagonists. The negative side was defended by Jesse Kenyon and J. Maxwell, both of whom surprised all present with their eloquence. Both sides did well and to do them credit, both deserved the laurels, however, the decision was in favor of the negative by 4 to 1. The Judges were Frankie Day, H. Gardiner, Nettie Old, John Thomas and Fred Keller.

Geo. Smith, one of the high class students, and secretary of the "Lit," was summoned home to Albany, Sunday, by a telegram announcing his brother dying. Our sincere sympathy accompanies him.

The girls have the Hospital fever, and are manufacturing a covering—not a Marseilles counterpane, but a quilt for a Christmas present for the Rome City Hospital.

Mr. Knight conducted service in the chapel Sunday from Hebrews, 13 : 5–6.

A gentleman, of literary renown, who is writing a book that will include some reference to the deaf, was taken through the school by Prof. Seliney this week.

Stiles Woodworth, one of the high class students, went home last October with the intention of moving west, but gave up, and after hunting in the North Woods a few weeks, returned to school Monday and found himself promoted.

Jessie Beckman went home Thanksgiving and returned to school Wednesday. She was detained at home to assist her mother on account of her illness.

Leonard Odell received a visit from his Grandpapa, one day last week.

The snow has all disappeared, and it seems as if Christmas will never arrive.

Miss Lockwood, our sewing matron, had a visit from a friend last Tuesday.

Another new pupil made his appearance here last Wednesday, from Delta, Oneida Co. We have now one hundred and fifty-six pupils.

The afternoon of Friday, December 9th, was devoted to memorial exercises commemorative of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. The whole school assembled in the chapel. Principal Nelson occupied the chair. An excellent sketch and eulogy of nearly an hour's duration, were delivered by Prof. Chamberlain. Their length prevents repetition here. The other professors made remarks. Prof. Seliney said:

All encomiums upon the name of Gallaudet must meet hearty concurrence. I never met the great pioneer. He died a year before I was born". But I well remember his wife—the stately Sophia Gallaudet. It was my proud distinction to be her escort once at a ball given in her own honor, and again on the occasion of the first public meeting held in Rome for the encouragement of the establishment of the Central New York Institution. She breathed her sainted husband's spirit in being a helper in all that pertained to the good of the deaf; and great were the attention and respect she received during her visit to Rome.

A knowledge of the life and character of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet strengthens belief in a special creation. We cannot think that he was an accident; the grouping of events forbids us to call him a chance friend. In the manner of his life he fulfilled every ideal of the prophet. He was a man of God, and in him Providence shaped a great work of humanity. Who can doubt the powerful Divine guidance in every step he took for the amelioration of the condition of the deaf? Of frail bodily mould, he was given just the strength to do every allotted task. Had he been more robust, he might have shone a legal giant, a profound statesman, anything but the pioneer of deaf-mute instruction. We may say that deaf-mute instruction was bound to come, that, if not through Gallaudet, then through some other. True; but looking back over the stretch of seventy years, who can wish that it had come in a different manner? We recognize and revere the Providence that ordained the event as it was. It at once placed America ahead of the other nations in the treatment of the deaf, and the gap has not ceased widening. Gallaudet drew to our cause the sympathies of the best minds. It was only necessary to know him and his work to be its friend. The recommendation of training by Gallaudet at Hartford was sufficient to give all confidence in personal efforts to start schools in other states, and every one of them succeeded.

There are no mistakes of record in his work, no lost opportunities for us to mourn over. When we review his labors, we are troubled with no ghosts of might-have-beens, and the skeleton closet is empty. We celebrate this hundredth anniversary with no forced enthusiasm; no sorrow is hidden; there is no defect to cover by pious eulogy. Free in our gratitude, serene in our knowledge of his greatness and goodness, full to overflowing of satisfaction with his work, we hail the name of Gallaudet, our illustrious pioneer! We will cherish it forever!

Prof. Eddy said:

As long as men gather to do honor to such noble characters as Gallaudet, so long will humanity become nobler and better; for, while we admire the noble traits of another, we cannot but emulate them. There is nothing more noble, or striking in the character of Gallaudet than his entire unselfishness. This trait was shown in all his life's work for the deaf and for other unfortunate fellow men. He did what he could without thought of fame or reward, and if ever he met others, who could do his work as well, he welcomed them as co-laborers, or stepped aside that they might take his place. Like Sir Galahad in the quest for the Holy Grail, by entirely losing self, he was raised over all, and now his name is writ in letters of light on the scroll with others, whom the world loves to remember and honor. We could not succeed better in truly honoring him than by striving to follow his example in being unselfish and helpful, and his career proves that in so doing we should surely achieve happiness and honor.

Profs. Chamberlain and Story were the only ones who could say they had met Dr. Gallaudet. The occasion was one of solemn enthusiasm, as befitted a gathering to commemorate a name and a time on which it is natural to look back with a feeling akin to awe.

MAY.

Albany Notes.

If there was anything so wholly surprising to the deaf-mutes of Albany, we are sure there was nothing that could equal the one that was given to the members of the Association at its last meeting, when one of the young ladies mounted the rostrum and gave on her fingers the news that Mr. C. H. Sparrow had been married to Miss Mary Malloy, the evening previous. Indeed it was taken as a thunder storm on a clear summer day, although there had been rumor for some time back that the couple was booked for the nuptial knot the fore part of January next. Resolutions of congratulation were unanimously passed upon and forwarded to the happy couple, who will make their future home at the capital, and receive friends after the holidays. Congratulations to you, Charlie, is the best wish the writer extends.

The other day Albany witnessed another large fire. This time it was a stove foundry, where the damage done amounted to nearly three thousand dollars.

By the time your readers receive this copy, the Gallaudet Ball will have passed. We hope every couple present had a pleasant time, and that no colds were the effect, after coming out of the close hall quite heated to meet the chilly atmosphere of winter mornings.

The happiest thing that now contents the Albanians, is the fact that we have, at last, won attention from other mute societies, and the remarks which your correspondent has heard from out of town visitors is a flattering compliment.

At the last meeting of the Association, a week ago, a debate was held on the following question: "Resolved that capital punishment should be abolished." Mr. Chas. Mull supported the affirmative, and Mr. C. H. Sparrow the negative. Owing to some mixture, the vote was polled wrong, so it will be decided at the next meeting.

On Thursday last, Mr. C. F. Mull finished the last part of his lecture on "Golden Hearts," when he had to stop on account of lack of time. Talk of love and its affairs, nothing can compare with this interesting subject.

Rev. Dr. Gallaudet will please accept our thanks for two copies of the *Silent Missionary*.

DOTS.

A tall, slim gentleman, dressed in a Prince Albert suit, strutted into our society rooms last week. We mistook him for a hearing person, but found, upon closer inspection, it was no other than Phil. Barkey.

George Smith, a student at the Rome School, was summoned home on account of the death of his brother, who was accidentally killed by falling from the roof of a house, which he was trimming.

Miss Maggie Dugan was the bridesmaid at the Sparrow wedding.

Miss Maria Warren was the only invited guest from outside the relatives of the couple.

The next gentleman booked for the nupital knot, up this way, is J. C. Cutter.

We were pleased to see Mr. Sherwood present himself at our meeting. Hope he has come to a definite conclusion as to the value of obedience.(?)

ALBANIAN.

Brooklyn.

What dreadful weather, we have been going through this month! The weather that takes all the curls out of our clipped back hair which has given us hours to get into the right and natural fizz and makes our bangs hang down limp and lifeless over our eyes like an icicle from telegraph wires after a heavy shower. Its awfully unhealthy too, so they say, and no wonder with seas of mud on every street and oceans of slush at every corner. No going out of doors, these evenings. The weather is too warm to build a fire, so it is impossible to enjoy our novel in the "rosy fire-light glow," as the poet says, and then, too, no one cares to go out calling this weather, so every family is left very much to itself.

We hope that when Wednesday, the day for the Gallaudet Club Ball comes, old Sol or Jack Frost will be kind enough to clear away the mists. Or as Tennyson hath it—

"When the mists have rolled in splendor from the beauty of the hills,
And the sunshine warm and tender falls in splendor on the rills."

It is said that the efforts of Mr. W. A. Bond to establish a deaf-mute school in this city, have not as yet resulted in anything.

Mr. Charles E. Green now lives on Aristocratic Bedford Avenue.

Mr. Moses Smith, author of "How to avoid losses in Wall Street," has been very sick lately, but is now on the high road to recovery. He is in hopes of being able to attend the Gallaudet Club's Masquerade.

Following are a few items from an enthusiastic and lovely Catholic young lady we met the other day on Fulton Street:

Miss Emma Long now wears an engagement ring from Mr. P. J. Maloney.

Miss Mary Donnelly is confined in St. Mary's Hospital, having contracted sickness Thanksgiving Day. At one time, it was thought she would die.

Rev. Mr. Becker, a priest who understands the sign-language, and lives in Fordham, was one of Miss Emma Gallagher's visitors last week.

Miss C. B. Felver, of New York City, who is engaged to Mr. J. F. O'Brien of the same town, is a regular attendant at Father Belangers' sermons. It is said she is to become a Catholic.

Both Mr. Henry Hoevel and Mr. McConville have been sick recently. The former was confined to his house about two weeks with eye troubles, and the latter is suffering from rheumatism.

Last Wednesday evening, the Brooklyn Society made a beginning in the distribution of tickets to its Christmas tree party, and from what is said, it will be a lovely affair, the Society having spent no less than twenty-five dollars in buying things for the tree, and a darling of a plush album is to be drawn for. We do hope we will not be forgotten by our friends.

John H. Dundon, B.A., is seen frequently in this town by deaf-mutes. He comes over early in the afternoon, and is in a great hurry when he's going back to New York along about 5 P.M. Wonder what he's up to? 'Tis said he is engaged in the Register's office, which is at the other end of the big bridge, and that he takes a walk to Prospect Park occasionally for his health.

In last Thursday's *Evening Sun* was an item of a large assemblage of our mutes "going to Boston on an early train to attend the Boston Jubilee." It contained Mr. J. F. J. Tresch's name, of course—in truth, he appears to have been the whole congregation.

The pupils of St. Joseph's Institution at Westchester, are very nice young gentlemen (when they graduate). One of the graduates is Mr. Frank Cassidy, who is said to have been a good baseball player while at school. He seems to be keeping up his good name, as he is now employed by the Bay State Shoe Company, which employs a lot of outside help in the Kings County Penitentiary. Among them is Mr. Cassidy and Miss Mary McLaughlin.

NELLIE.

12–11–'87.

When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day. If your hands can not be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.

A SURPRISE PARTY.

The 16th of November being the birthday of Mr. J. Lewis, a number of friends gathered at his residence, and while he, all unconscious of the surprise in store for him, was engaged in conversation with a few friends in an upper room, the guests on the lower floor awaited until the last one had arrived, and then proceeding up to his parlor rushed in and took that gentleman completely by surprise.

Coaxing him in the next room, where, in a corner, stood a handsome writing desk, Mr. Fitzerald, in a few well-chosen words, presented it to him in behalf of the company present. The recipient was so taken aback, that, for a few minutes, he was completely dumbfounded.

A most pleasant evening was spent enlivened by reminiscences from the gentlemen present.

Dr. Gallaudet referred to the time when Mr. Lewis, then a young man, first landed upon our shores from England, and of the success and blessings that followed him since, and went on to speak of the relations existing between the two countries.

Refreshments were served, good nights exchanged and the party broke up.

Those present were Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Mc Dougal, of Jersey City; Mr. and Mrs. G. Witschief, Mr. Williamson, Mrs. Ker and sister, Mrs. Bishop's daughter and niece, Mrs. Butts, of Binghampton; Mrs. M. Lewis, Miss Blanvelt, of Nyack; and Miss Howard, of Orange.

Dec. 8. I.

A HOLY LIFE.

A holy life is made up of a number of small things; little words, not eloquent speeches or sermons; little deeds, not miracles of battle, nor one great heroic act of mighty martyrdom, make up the true Christian life. The little constant sunbeam, not the lightning; the waters of Siloam "that go softly," in the meek mission of refreshment, not the waters of the river, great and many," rushing down in noisy torrents, are the true symbols of a holy life. The avoidance of little evils, little sins, little inconsistencies, little weaknesses, little follies, indiscretions and imprudence, little foibles, little indulgences of the flesh; the avoidances of such little things as these go far to make up at least the negative beauty of a holy life.—*Bonar.*

Dock Thugs of New York.

A trick of the dock thugs which is liable to succeed with the shrewdest of travelers is practiced in broad day. As he passes the not attractive approaches to most ocean steamer wharves, a ragged and vicious looking youngster runs up behind him, whips off his hat and is away with it in a jiffy. The most natural thing in the world is to turn and run after him. He leads his victim a smart chase into a wood yard or rough corner, from whose recesses in an instant the gang is out to knock the stranger down, rob him and, perhaps, toss him over the edge of the wharf.—*New York World.*

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DIRECTORY.

For the convenience of the public, we publish in this column, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER *a list of Societies, Clubs and Associations of Deaf-Mutes.*

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF DEAF-MUTES.

The Brooklyn Society of Deaf-Mutes meets every Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Tuttle Hall, 198 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y. The officers of the Society are: Henry L. Juhring, Pres't; Chas E. Green, First Vice-President; S. B. Smith, Second Vice-President; Alex Dezendorf, Secretary; T. J. Godfrey, Treasurer; Daniel Miniham, Sergeant-at-Arms. Its object is to improve moral, intellectual and sociality among its members. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Alex Dezendorf, No. 1608 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA DEAF-MUTE ASSOCIATION.

This association is a branch of the Y. M. C. A., of San Francisco. President, Theodore Grady; Vice-President, Moses I. Aronson; Secretary, Wm. H. Winslow; Treasurer, Henry J. McCoy; Librarian, Frank B. Shattuck. Divine services first and third Sundays in each month, alternate at 11 A.M. Regular business meetings, first Thursday in each month. Address all communications to the Secretary, Wm. H. Winslow, 232 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

CAMBRIDGE SOCIETY OF DEAF-MUTES.

The objects of the Cambridge Society of Deaf-Mutes are to promote the spiritual, moral, educational and intellectual welfare of the deaf-mutes in Cambridge and vicinity. The officers are President, A. W. Orcutt; Secretary, E. W. Frisbee, and Treasurer, A. C. Hargrave. Sunday services and prayer meeting from 12:30 to 2 P.M., at the Central Square First Baptist Church, until further notice.

CATHOLIC LITERARY AND BENEVOLENT UNION, OF NEW YORK.

The Catholic Literary and Benevolent Union of Deaf-Mutes, meets for the present every Thursday evening at 8 P.M., in the School Building of St. Michael's Church, on West 32d Street, 9th Avenue, New York. First and last meetings of the month for members only. Debates every second Thursday. Lectures every third Thursday. Strangers and deaf-mutes in general cordially invited. James Russell, President. All communications should be addressed to W. G. Pownall, Corresponding Secretary, 68 Hooper St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

CINCINNATI SOCIETY.

The Anderson Society dates its organization from 1879, and has for its object the moral and mental improvement of its members, by lectures, debates, and other entertainments. Regular meetings on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month, at 8 o'clock, are held in Anderson Hall, No. 192 West Fifth Street. Visitors may be introduced by members, and those interested, from other places, are cordially welcomed. Mr. Alfred Bierlein is President, and Mr. Chas. H. Thomas, Secretary. The latter's address is No. 67 West Ninth St., Cincinnati, O.

CLERC LITERARY ASSOCIATION, OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Clerc Literary Association, a branch of All Souls' Guild, meets every Thursday evening, at 8 P.M., in the lecture room of the Church of the Covenant, Filbert Street above 17th Street. Lectures every Thursday evening, except 2nd Thursday of each September, 1st Thursday of December and March, and last Thursday of June, which are assigned for quarterly business meetings. Its object shall be the moral and intellectual improvement and social enjoyment of the members. Mr. W. Miles is President, Wm. G. Harrison, Secretary, 3409 Ludlow St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DE L'EPEE CATHOLIC DEAF-MUTES' ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

Meetings, the first and third Sundays of the month, in the building of the Deaf-Mutes' Mission 710 Pine Street. The object of the Association is the spiritual and temporal welfare of its members. Edw. J. Carr is President. For information and communication, address to Mr. Wm. F. Fields, Secretary, 1229 Fulton St., or to Rev. E. Y. Lebreton, 710 Pine St.

GRANITE STATE DEAF-MUTE MISSION.

The Granite State Deaf-Mute Mission meets every year in different parts of New Hampshire, and elects its officers every other year. The object of the mission is to promote the moral welfare of the mute community in the State. The officers are as follows:—Willie E. White, President, Bennington; Willie A. Deering, Secretary, Pittsfield; Almos Smith, Treasurer, New Boston.

PAS-A-PAS CLUB, OF CHICAGO.

The Pas-a-Pas Club is an organization of Chicago mutes effected with the object of dispensing intellectual improvement and moral amusement to its members and friends. Its motto is, Pas-a-Pas—"step by step." Regular meetings are held on the first and third Saturday of each month at eight o'clock in the evening, in Ladies' Parlor, third floor, Young Men's Christian Association Building, 148 E. Madison Street. Visitors from out of town are ever welcome. The club is officered as follows: President, Matthew Mullen; Vice President, Edward Kingon; Secretary, Matt Mullen; Treasurer, Jas. K. Watson. Address President or Secretary Pas-a-Pas Club, care Young Men's Christian Association, Chicago.

ST. JOSEPH'S UNION, OF BROOKLYN, N. Y

Meets every Tuesday evening at 21 Sidney Place, corner Livingstone St, Brooklyn. Object: mutual aid. All communications to be addressed to James P. Mahoney, 2020 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ST. LOUIS DEAF-MUTE CLUB.

The St. Louis Deaf-Mute Club holds its meeting at 616 Olive Street, Room 12, 3d floor, in the Empire Building. Regular business meeting on the second Saturday in each month, for business only. The purposes of the club are principally of a social nature, but the Literary advancements of St. Louis ladies and gentlemen will not be neglected. Lectures will be announced by the President from time to time, and all are welcomed on such occasions. Strangers in town are cordially invited to drop in at any time of the day, and make themselves at home. Officers: President, William Stafford; Vice-President, Marcus H. Kerr; Secretary, J. J. Smith; Treasurer, Louis Jacoby; Sergeant-at-Arms, Samuel Perlmutter; Trustees, Geo. T. Dougherty and A. N. Merrell. Secretary's address is No. 901 Biddle Street.

THE BAY STATE DEAF-MUTE CHRISTIAN MISSION.

This Mission is for the intellectual, moral, and religious welfare of deaf-mutes in those places where their numbers make it advisable; to encourage the formation of Union Societies, for the mutual benefit of all, in their respective localities; to interest all friends of humanity and Christianity in their behalf; to assist in giving extra services to such local Union Societies, which are in need of more services than they can maintain themselves; to offer an additional or extended help to any independent local society, with their co-operation; to strengthen the ties of Christian and ministerial brotherhood; and to discuss subjects pertaining to sacred ministry. The officers are E. W. Frisbee, President; Wm. Bailey, Treasurer; and A. C. Hargrave and H. P. Chapman, Executive Committee.

THE NEW ENGLAND GALLAUDET ASSOCIATION OF DEAF-MUTES.

The New England Gallaudet Association of Deaf-Mutes, named in honor of Thomas H. Gallaudet, is now officered by W. H. Weeks, of Hartford, Conn., President; F. W. Bigelow, of Chelsea, Mass., Vice-President: Geo. C. Sawyer, of Lowell, Mass., Secretary; Levi A. Lester, of Providence, R. I., Treasurer. State Managers: Charles Folsom, for Maine; William Bailey, for Massachusetts; Edwin H. French, for New Hampshire; J. T. Keefe, for Vermont; Henry M. Fairman, for Connecticut, and John F. Donnelly, for Rhode Island. It is to meet in 1888.

(DIRECTORY—CONTINUED)

THE NEW JERSEY DEAF-MUTE LITERARY ASSOCIATION, OF NEWARK.

Meets every two week, Thursday evening, at 7:45 sharp, in the Rector Street Chapel, in Rector Street near Park Street. The officers of the Association are: President, John P. Cotter; 1st Vice-President, Peter Kinney; 2d Vice-President, John Ward; Treasurer, Wm. H. Caldicott; Secretary, Charles L. Jastram; Sergeant-at-Arms, Edgar Jastram. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Charles L. Jastram, No. 9 Ashland St., Newark, N. J.

THE SALEM SOCIETY OF DEAF-MUTES.

The Salem Society of Deaf-Mutes is an unsectarian society, organized in Sept. 23, 1874, and occupies a whole building of four rooms, No. 2 rear of Mansfield Block. Divine services, every Sunday, and prayer meeting, every Friday evenings. The members are at liberty to use it at any time (day or evening) in the week for reading, etc. The officers of the Society for 1886 are: William Bailey, President; P. S. Bowden, Secretary; L. L. Chapman, Treasurer, and Hardy P. Chapman and P. W. Packard, Executive Committee. W. K. Bigelow, I. P. Harris, Geo. Pease Trustees.

THE SICARD CATHOLIC DEAF-MUTE ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

The object of this Association is the spiritual and temporal welfare of its members. The members meet in the basement of the Cathedral, Washington Street, at 4 o'clock P.M., every Sunday. This Association, being a branch of the De l'Epee C. D. M. A., has the same rules, and gives the same advantages. All welcome. Communications should be addressed to Mr. J. J. McNeill, President *pro tem*, Commercial Street, Dorchester, Mass.

THE TROY LITERARY SOCIETY.

The society holds its meetings every Saturday evening at 7:30 P.M., in the Guild room of St. Paul's Church, cor. 3d and State Streets. Its regular meeting for ladies and gentlemen is every two Saturday evenings. The object is for the moral improvement of its members by lectures, debates and story telling. The officers of the society are William T. Collins, President; Chas A. Smith, First Vice-President; Harrison Burt, Second Vice-President; James M. Witbeck, Secretary; James C. Ritter, Treasurer, and H. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms. It also has a Bible Class at the Guild Room every Sunday at 3 o'clock P.M., under the leadership of its Chairman. All the deaf-mutes and strangers in town and its vicinity are invited to drop in at the Bible Class and regular meetings. The Secretary's address is H. C. Bascom's Shop, cor. River and Hoosic Streets, Troy, N. Y.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA DEAF-MUTE PRAYER MEETING OF PITTSBURGH.

The Deaf-Mute Prayer Meeting meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 P.M., in the Young Men's Christian Association, on Sixth Avenue near Wood street. The deaf-mutes also hold Sabbath meetings in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, on 8th street near Duquenna Way St., every Sunday afternoon at two o'clock. Strangers and deaf-mutes in general are cordially invited. All communications relating to the Young Men's Christian Association should be sent to the Committee, H. H. B. McMaster, No. 58 Pride St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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